THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Occupation of Versailles.

The South Carolina Troubles.

Federal and State Governments.

The Bogus Peace News.

Another Siamese Twins.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VERSAILLES.

Occupation of the Town by the Prussians—Interesting Particulars.

The war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Rouen, France, says:—

Versailles is, without doubt, the best specimen of an earthly paradise in "Middle Europe." Whatever may have been Louis Fifteenth's faults of taste in architecture, he had an almost passionate love for the beautiful in nature, and a just appreciation of it. Though he sometimes made his gardens too prim, and laid out his forests too accurately, he was in general a good gardener. He could make the desert blossom as the rose, and he did at Versailles. Into the sterile plain he put life and bloom—made long avenues of trees resplendent with foliage, so that one could fly out of the artificial age in which the monarch lived, into Arcadia. Here and there the fountains leaned sunward—and statues, almost lifelike, set humans to thinking that antique divinity had been enticed into these fairy grounds once more to dwell. "Apollo's Thicket" is just such a nest as one might fancy the god was reposing in when he caught sight of Daphne. The "King's Garden," old Louis' favorite promenade, and the "Queen's Walk," where the culmination of the tragedy of the "Diamond Necklace" took place, are only rivalled in beauty by the "Orangene," the bits of walk about the fountains—every one a charming little landscape—Vijon, and the view down the "grand alley," where the thousands gather on fete days every summer to watch the glare and glitter of the illuminated fountains, which even Louis Fourteenth could not have invented. Insipid as are the palaces, no one has ever yet been critical enough to cavil at the woods which surround the Trianon, or which stretch, seemingly boundless, far away towards Marly and Saint Germain, or towards the dozens of little villages which nestle playfully about the environs of the town which has been at once the birthplace and the mausoleum of some of the most splendid vanities Europe has ever seen.

The Prussians had surrounded Versailles on all sides, from a distance, as early as the 18th, and the Uhlanen had confided to them the task of discovering the condition of the town, and entering it for a requisition. The Prussians had, as usual, a very correct estimate of the number and quality of the forces there, and desired earnestly to have the headquarters of one army there—both for the romance and the practical advantage of the thing. The 18th opened sunny and fair, and the Mayor of Versailles, rejoicing in his new-found republican dignity, was about assembling the wise heads of the place for a parley concerning precautionary measures, when it was announced that three hussars, each of whom wore a skull and cross-bones on his cap, were outside the town—bold as brass—and desired an immediate conversation with the Mayor. They were escorted up a long line of the "National Guard" (poor devils! but few of them had guns!) and presented to the aforesaid Mayor. He refused to see the brave cavaliers, unless they could present the authority of some general; therefore they withdrew. Early the next morning an aid-de-camp, followed by a single horseman, came again to see the "municipal authorities." He spent the greater part of the forenoon in conversation with the Mayor, represented to him the uselessness of resistance; but his talk, emphatic though it was, did not have as much effect as did the thunder of the cannon, which could now occasionally be heard in the direction of the plain of Velizy, between Versailles and Sceaux. The cannonading seemed to convince the good Mayor that there was a large Prussian army at hand; and he had almost decided to capitulate, when suddenly arrived from the same direction as the aide-de-camp a captain of engineers, also an aid of the General commanding the 5th Prussian Corps. The keys of the magazines in which provisions and fodder were stored were now imperatively demanded, and by this time cannonading was heard on the farm of Villecoublay, only a short distance from Versailles. This noise came from General Vinoy's valiant attempt to defend the heights of Meudon, governing the left shore of the Seine and the forts of Vanores and Issy. The railway trains to and from Paris had been suspended the day before. Although the roads were not badly cut as yet, nothing would have tempted the frightened employees to try one more trip to the capital. The result was that about noon the Mayor appeared before the gate at the end of the "Avenue de Paris," and with the statue of the great King looking calmly down upon him, read the text of the capitulation of the city and the force in it.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Conflict Between the Federal and State Authorities—Six Men Reported Killed.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—Two companies of United States troops went up to Laurens and Newberry to-day. The last intelligence from the scene of action is that seven men were killed. Two of the constabulary and four negroes were killed in the streets of Laurens. The difficulty has been brewing some time, fanned by the fanatical breath of Joe Crews. It came very near bursting forth on the day of the election. Crews called on his militia to get their arms; they got them, but by the time they had done so, there were as many Winchesters in the hands of the whites. At this juncture, when a collision seemed impossible to be avoided, Colonel Smith, alone, came into the public square, ordered the negroes to put away their arms, when the whites did likewise at the request of the Sheriff. Colonel Smith's command left next day, when the constabulary started to arrest a man named Johnson, a Tennesseean, cursed and abused him, and thus the smouldering embers were fanned into a blaze.

The gallant Crews, after bringing on the difficulty on the day of election, cowardly sought the protection of the United States troops. Having set the mischief afloat, he intended to take precious care of his cowardly carcass. He started the row to make innocent and ignorant men suffer. They went for him, however, scoured the whole country; so far he is still missing. There are various reports concerning him; some say he and his son were both killed, others that he is hid in the woods, another that he was pursued to the Saluda river—fired upon and wounded whilst swimming the river. We don't believe that either of the reports is true. "A man born to be hung need not fear bullet nor water." There has been immense excitement in the ring here. Rumors of assassination were rife. Guards were placed out, the colored militia sentinelled their armory. Apropos, two white men ran off the sentinels and guard, and captured the militia armory, of 150 rifles, at Clinton.

Yesterday or the day before the telegraph wires have been kept in incessant vibration to carry the news to Washington and to General Terry, in Georgia, so as to get more troops. The big reb ain't dead yet; he is kicking again, and there must be more troops to finish him. If Governor Scott will arm the negroes, and will not arm the whites; if he will uphold such scoundrels as Crews in their incendiary and inflaming speeches to the negroes; if he will appoint such men to position and place, he will hear of lynch law so far as those men are concerned, for the law of the land won't reach them, and they will be reached; and the sooner Governor Scott learns this, and learns, too, that South Carolinians are not to be treated as barbarians and tyrannized over by such outlaws as Joe Crews and his bands of ruffians, the better it will be for the prosperity and advancement of the State.

The house of Mr. Edmund Davis was entirely consumed last night, by fire, at about two o'clock. The fire was first seen issuing from the back piazza, and was, undoubtedly, the work of incendiaries. Nothing was saved. He was insured for $2500—loss $4000. The militia are still guarding their armory here. It is needless to say that our citizens have no design upon them. We understand there will be over two hundred cases of illegal voting sent up from this county. Persons from Newberry, Kershaw, and North Carolina voted in our county. There are five hundred cases from Edgefield, and any quantity occurred at Laurens. EUGENS.

LATER.

The news received here Friday evening (says the Columbia *Phœnix*) of troubles at Laurens Court House, produced deep feeling in the community. The report that Governor Scott designed to send up the two negro companies has created much excitement, which was increased by the unusual display of colored uniforms and guns on the street. About 9 o'clock P. M. a gentleman from Governor Scott's office brought the assurance that no colored companies would be sent from Columbia. This led to public quiet. We learn that Messrs. Hoge and Hubbard went up to Newberry, Friday night, and remained an hour or two. We have heard of several inflammatory remarks which should be brought to notice. One case we intend to bring forward. A gentleman informed us that he heard Mr. J. B. Dennis, otherwise known as "General," say to a crowd of colored men, in reference to the affair at Laurens, that they ought to take their Winchester rifles, and go and kill these people off, etc. etc. Mr. Dennis, we believe, has some official connection with the Adjutant-General's office here. As he is so belligerent, we hope that Governor Scott will send him, at least, to the front.

A WALL STREET TRICK.

The Bogus "Extras" in the Gold Room—The Speculators' Little Game Proves a Failure.

The credulity of Wall street men—more especially of those innocents who deal in gold—was never more strikingly illustrated than yesterday. At the usual hour the Gold Room began to fill up with its crowd of vociferous speculators, and business went on with about the ordinary clamor of tongues. Gold was then selling at 111⅞. But at 10·30 the scene changed. Just previous to that time an unusual commotion was heard near the door, and several of the representatives of German bankers were summoned to consult their principals. After a whispered conversation these gentlemen plunged into the pit, and commenced selling at a lively rate.

At precisely 11·30 the murder was out. A well-known operator entered the room, having in his hand a little slip of paper—say two by five inches—hearing, in two-line pica type, the word "Extra." At once there was a grand rush for these extras, and in less than no time the room was full of them, and the brokers were in a state of tremendous excitement, yelling like fiends incarnate, and slinging their arms about with utter disregard of their neighbors' safety. Gold dropped like a flash to 111⅛, and the bear party smiled so broadly that there was danger of their dislocating their jaws—which event might, perhaps, have furnished ammunition for unborn Samsons.

The extras purported to have been issued by the *Post* and *Commercial*, and were nearly identical in expression. The following is a copy of that attributed to the *Commercial*:—

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The negotiations which have been going on through the mediation of General Burnside between Jules Favre and Bismarck were brought to a successful termination this morning, France acceding to Prussian terms with slight modifications.

Any observant man would have seen at once, from the appearance of the slips, that they had not been printed in a newspaper office, for they were printed on glazed paper, and worked off with the nicety of job printing.

At about 11 o'clock the news was denied, and at 11·10 the brokers in the room learned that it was a complete hoax, a "sell," a "go."

Fortunately the discovery was made before the originators of the sell had realized very heavily, and it is doubted whether they made much more than their paper bills. The suspicions of the street point to a prominent Canadian operator, but of his complicity in the swindle no one has any positive proof.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

A DOUBLE BABY.

The Siamese Twins Outdone—Extraordinary Freak of Nature.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Delaware, Ohio, October 19, relates this marvellous story:—

Our community is much excited over a freak of nature in the production of a double baby. The Siamese twins are completely overshadowed by this infant wonder. There is living in Peru township, Morrow county, a family named Finley. Up to last Wednesday morning it consisted of Mr. Joseph Finley, his wife Mary, and two children, little girls, aged 3 and 5 years. On that morning Mrs. Finley was confined and gave birth to twins, joined together in a manner unknown to the books. When the gossips brought the news of the event to our city, and gave descriptions of the child, or rather children, it was laughed at by the professional, and pronounced a good hoax. A gentleman living in the vicinity of the Finley home called on one of our physicians and assured him that there was no exaggeration in the description, as he had seen the wonder. Convinced that there was something in the case, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Drs. J. A. Little and T. B. Williams, W. O. Seamens, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University and S. K. Donovan, on the 16th instant, visited the family. Before reaching the Finley farm the party called on Dr. A. E. Westbrook, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, and learned from him that half had not been told. Dr. Westbrook accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place.

On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the yard, and on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. Finley (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as an aid-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of twenty-five cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly formed heads, one on either side of the spinal column.

To give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. William and Little, the clothing was taken from it, and a critical examination was made, so far as could be without doing injury. From the occiput of one child to the occiput of the other there is a continuous spine, in a direct line. Upon one side, and directly in the centre of the trunk, were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs, and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly formed leg, presenting the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well-formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lung, heart, liver, and stomach. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and perhaps the kidneys, are in common. All the other organs are separate.

There was but one umbilical cord and one placenta. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen, and equidistant from each head. It nurses well, and, when first exhibited to the party, one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examination, both cried, but, a few moments after, the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry, the perfect leg which was nearest that head kicked and drew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried, the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. Both heads nurse well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why it, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well.

Mr. Finley is alive to the importance and value of this addition to his family. He is now charging gate money, and he informed the writer that he had already entered into an article of agreement with a gentleman for the sale of the body, if it should die. Price fixed is $10,000. Negotiations are in progress for the exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive, but thinks there is most in the latter condition. He says that he is conscious of the fact that he "is an unlarned man, but has sense enough not to be fooled out of it."

SCHLESTADT.

The Fortress Lately Captured by the Prussians.

Schlestadt, whose capture has just been reported by cable, is a very ancient town on the left bank of the Ill, between the Rhine and the Vosges, twenty-six miles southwest of Strasburg. It was fortified by Vauban, and possesses also great natural military advantages. Charlemagne is said to have held a State celebration there in the year 775. Raised by Frederick II of Germany in 1216 to the rank of an imperial city, it did not fall into French hands until the treaty of Westphalia in 1634. It contains many historical monuments, among which the Church of St. Foy, built by Hildegarde on his return from the Crusades, is most celebrated for antiquity, and a remarkable clock-tower at one of the gates forms part of the fortifications. The present population exceeds 10,000.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Important Peace Movement.

An Armistice Agreed Upon.

The Prussian Occupation

Towns and Property Destroyed.

A Sortie by General Trochu.

The French Driven Back

FROM EUROPE.

An Armistice Arranged.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last evening announces that a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck has been arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principle of the armistice.

A Sortie by Trochu Repulsed.

General Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Issy on Monday, but was repulsed.

The New French Loan.

TOURS, Oct. 26.—An extra edition of the *Moniteur* appeared last evening, containing a decree for the issue of a loan of two hundred and fifty millions on Thursday, the 27th instant, under the title of "A loan for the national defense."

Reported Successes of Garibaldi.

It is confirmed that Garibaldi has successfully attacked the Prussians.

Advices from Marseilles

show that disorders are still prevalent there. Even the authority of Esquiros is now denied.

Lyons Quiet.

At Lyons all is quiet. The National Guards have greatly assisted the local officers in preserving order.

The Prussians at Orleans.

It was rumored last evening that the Prussians were evacuating Orleans yesterday.

Prussian Successes.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 26.—The *Gazette* of this city last evening published a despatch from General Beyer to the Duke of Baden containing the following intelligence:—On Saturday, the 22d, several victorious engagements occurred on the river Agnon at Voray, Cassey, Anson, and Genneville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Baden Regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant.

The following is complete list of casualties suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, 7; wounded, 38; captured, officers, 12; rank and file, 200.

Besancon Pillaged.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Germans on their westward march gutted the city of Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. They took thirty-seven carriages filled with wounded French soldiers. The German troops are apparently

Concentrating at Rheims.

The French commander at Verdun has sent a defiant message to the Prussians. The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops at Beauvais and Soissons are retiring towards Mezieres.

Another Town Destroyed.

The town of Chateaudun has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

Negotiations with Bazaine.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, via London, Oct. 26.—The German negotiations with Bazaine for the capitulation of his army continue, notwithstanding the disapproval of the French Government.

The Paris Defenses.

The military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defenses of that city by means of balloons.

The Paris and Orleans railway has been nearly restored.

Paroles Refused.

The Prussians refuse further paroles to captured French officers, because it has been ascertained that many thus released have resumed service in the French army.

The Marriage of the Princess Louisa.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that the Queen yesterday at a council at Balmoral sanctioned the contemplated marriage between the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 89⅛; of 1865, old, 88⅜; and of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87⅛. Railways quiet; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales. New Milwaukee Wheat, 9s. 10d.; winter, 10s. 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 26—11·30 A. M.—Refined Petroleum firmer: common Rosin firmer.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26—Petroleum firmer.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 26—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks flat.

LONDON, Oct. 26—1·30 P. M.—Linseed oil firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—1·30 P. M.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 8⅞@9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. The sales will not exceed 12,000 bales. Lard firmer.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Census Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—According to the census returns, the population of San Francisco is 150,361, of whom 12,017 are Chinese.

The property valuation is over $260,000,000, an increase of 600 per cent.

There have been brilliant auroral displays here the last two evenings

Arrived—Ship Uncle Tobey, from Callao.

Sailed—Ship Sonora, for Hong Kong.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naturalization Convention.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The naturalization convention between the United States and Great Britain is to-day officially published.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull and nominal at 16½c. Flour active and firm. Wheat dull and market favors buyers, but prices unchanged, except for Western, which is quoted at $1·35@1·38. Corn dull and irregular; white, 80@83c.; yellow, 70@83c.; mixed Western, 68@80c. Oats dull at 47@50c. Rye dull at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 91@92c.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, held yesterday, despatches were read from Major Parker, the engineer, in which he says that the Secretary of War has directed the Board of Engineers to meet at once at Cincinnati to take up the consideration of the bridge now being constructed. A committee was appointed to furnish the board the necessary information.

Auroral Display.

There was an auroral display last evening at an early hour throughout the West. The heavens a few degrees south of east were lit up with a crimson light.

Ohio Female College.

In the Synod of Cincinnati a committee of five has been appointed to take into consideration the purchase of the Ohio Female College and to raise money for the same.

Supposed Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Charles Gray, a wine merchant of California, was found dead in bed here yesterday. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

A Novel Suit.

Perry Randolph, who was arrested in Jackson county, in this State, some months ago, for passing counterfeit money, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Swift and Cowan, lawyers of Kansas City, for $20,000 damages. Randolph alleges that he paid Swift and Cowan $7500, for which they were to procure bail for and defend his case, which they failed to do, and kept his money.

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad.

John Totten, of Philadelphia, William S. Wood and Theodore Wright, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and others, entered suit in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday against the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Co. to compel them to fulfil a contract. The plaintiffs allege that they had a contract with the company to furnish iron for the track, rolling stock for the road, and to build depots, etc., for which they were to receive $20,000 in stock and $20,000 in first mortgage bonds per mile, but the defendants now refuse to fulfil it. The plaintiffs also ask for an injunction restraining the company from giving the work to other parties.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Stocks active. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91⅛; Canton, 69; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅛; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 100; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 93⅞; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103⅛, ex-div.; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 40.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 17c.; Orleans at 17⅛. Flour firmer; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·45@6·30; Ohio at $5·90@6·80; Western at $5·45@6·90; Southern at $5·95@8·75. Wheat quiet and without decided change; sales of 62,000 bushels. Corn heavy; sales of 28,000 bushels. Oats quiet. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 14@16⅜; kettle, 16⅜@16⅞. Whisky nominal at 90.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Burglar's Head Blown Off by a Trap Gun.

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday has the following:—

During the past seven months no less than three attempts have been made by burglars to effect an entrance from the rear into the store of Joseph D. Agostino, a gunsmith, at No. 201 East Twenty-third street. That the fourth attempt should not prove successful, Mr. Agostino determined to lay a trap for the burglars. Accordingly he has lately been in the habit of having a loaded gun in such a position that it would be discharged by any one opening the shutters of his place of business. Last night having loaded, as usual, the gun with slugs, he placed it with the muzzle pointing to the shutter, and fastened a string to the fastening of the latter and the trigger of the gun. He then went home. At 20 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning one of the men employed in the store came to open it, and was startled to find the body of a man lying beneath the window. Upon a closer examination it was found that he was dead, and that the whole roof of his head had been blown off. The police were notified, and Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, proceeded to the scene. He found that the shutters had been partly opened, and that the man had been killed by the musket while in the act of committing a burglary. The body is that of a man about thirty years of age, with a dark moustache. He was dressed in a brown coat, and wore a round black hat. Near the body was found a small chisel, and a piece of a broom handle, which had evidently been used by him in prying open the shutter. The police are of opinion that there were other burglars in company with the one who was shot, as the body was found carefully laid out, with the arms crossed on the breast. It is supposed that the attempt to rob the premises of Mr. Agostino was made at about 10 o'clock last night, as at that time Officer Crudan, who was on the adjoining post, heard the report of firearms, but was unable to find out whence the noise proceeded.

The body has been removed to the Morgue, and Mr. Agostino has been arrested to await the action of the Coroner, and is detained at the Eighteenth precinct station house. The police have not as yet obtained any clew which is likely to lead to the detection of the dead man's accomplices.

RECALLED TO LIFE.

Remarkable Case of Suspended Animation—Narrow Escape from Being Buried Alive.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

A remarkable case of suspended animation or trance occurred on Thirteenth street, South Washington, yesterday afternoon, and created considerable excitement in that locality. The facts, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:—A young lady, named Ella Frerer, died in King George county, Virginia, as was supposed, on last Thursday, the 20th instant, after an illness of about one month, with typhoid fever, and the remains were sent by her friends to this city, where she formerly resided, for interment. The body was duly laid out in a coffin, which was put in a common country wagon and taken to the river landing, distant about three miles, to await the arrival of the boat. In due time the steamer Wawaset arrived, and the coffin was placed aboard and arrived at the Seventh street wharf in this city, on last Sunday night, when it was taken to a house on Thirteenth street, the residence of a friend of the family, and preparations were made for burial yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. J. W. Plant, the undertaker, took charge of the funeral, and after the hearse and carriages had arrived, and before the coffin was closed, the lady of the house and her female friends noticed that

THE BODY DID NOT LOOK LIKE A CORPSE.

The ends of the fingers were warm, the hands and arms were not rigid, no stiffness appeared about the body, and no symptoms of decomposition were observed, and on raising the hand before a bright light, a life-like appearance was discovered. The clergyman had arrived, the friends began to assemble, when it was decided to consult a physician. Dr. J. P. Griffith was sent for, and on examining the body decided it was a case of suspended animation. He advised a postponement of the funeral, and the carriages were dismissed. Diffusive stimulants were at once administered, and such restorative means employed as were at hand, to revive life, with encouraging results. Later in the evening the doctor procured a galvanic battery and made a thorough test, continuing the application for about three-quarters of an hour, during which time there were

UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCES OF LIFE.

Soon after the test was applied three pulsations a minute were observed, which increased to five per minute, but beyond this it could not be increased; physical exhaustion had been too much. All hope was at an end as the symptoms of life began to grow weaker, and no further efforts were made towards a revival of life. Had the same remedies been employed some days earlier no doubt exists but that she would have been restored.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A New Joan d'Arc.

A Boston Bank Robbery.

Philadelphia Valor Abroad.

The Fire Zouaves in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—This city continues to be the seat of active Bonapartist intrigues. The *Independance Belge* still denounces these violations of international law, and calls upon the Government to expel the culprits.

A New Joan d'Arc.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Despatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitating the example of Joan d'Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

Armistice for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The *Journal* (official organ) hopes that the discussion of the conditions of peace will not be mixed up with discussions of an armistice. The Constituent Assembly is the only competent power to decide that question. The writer hopes further that, pending an armistice, in deference to humanity, Paris may be revictualled.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Philadelphia Soldiers in the Monumental City.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Captain Bryan, Company A, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, were received at the depot by Company I, 5th Regiment Maryland National Guard, and escorted through the city, passing up Baltimore street, and arriving at Calvert street at 1·50 P. M.

They marched around the Battle Monument, passing in review before Governor Bowie, Major Banks, General Carr, Adjutant-General Bier, and other military worthies. An immense crowd was present in Monument Square, and the Philadelphia visitors were greeted with the heartiest cheers and other demonstrations of welcome.

Their march was of the most perfect and soldierly bearing. After passing in review before the Governor, they marched to the headquarters of the 5th Maryland Regiment, where they will be lunched and to-night banqueted.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bank Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The First National Bank of Grafton, Mass., was robbed last night of all its funds, the watchman, Daniels, having first been gagged and handcuffed. Five men were engaged in the robbery. The amount taken has not yet been stated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1870.

—It is erroneously stated by a contemporary that the charter of the National Exchange Bank, lately merged in the Bank of the Republic, has been sold to parties who will reorganize the bank at Sixth street and Girard avenue. National banks have no special charters, being simply associations under the National Currency act, which does not provide for their reorganization after being placed in liquidation. The National Exchange Bank having been consolidated with the National Bank of the Republic, to which its circulation is assigned, and placed in liquidation, and the association dissolved, there is nothing in the nature of a charter to dispose of, and it does not, and cannot, now have any connection whatever with any new bank proposed.

The despatches published through the New York press yesterday announcing a peace treaty between France and Prussia appears to have been a dodge of the gold and stock gamblers, and their contradiction this morning by cable will surprise no one. The effect, however, this morning is very perceptible both in financial and commercial circles, the money market showing a steady, firm feeling, with only a moderate demand for loans and a depression in the general commercial markets. Call loans are moderately active at 5@6 per cent., and choice paper at 7@8 per cent. on short dates.

Gold is moderately active and stronger, the sales ranging from 111⅝ to 112, closing at about 111⅞ at noon.

Sales of Reading Railroad at 50 1-16@50¼, b. o.; Pennsylvania was stronger, selling at 60⅜; Lehigh Valley at 58; Northern Central at 42; Camden and Amboy at 116; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44⅛; and Minehill at 51½.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sale recorded being in Pennsylvania Canal at 24½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s New	102⅜	2 sh Penna R	60⅜
$1000 do......b5.	102⅜	52 do......ls.	60⅛
$1000 C & A 6s 89.b5	97⅛	200 sh Read R..b60.	50⅛
$7000 Leh V R 6s.rg. 3dys	99⅛	2 do..s5wn.	50⅛
		4 do.s5wn.50	3-16
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91⅜	100 do.....b30.	50⅛
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s..c.	103	35 do..-s5wn.	50⅛
16 sh N Cent R	42	100 do.......50	1-16
20 sh Cam & Am R.	116	12 sh Leh V R	58
15 do..b5&in.	116	100 sh Pa Cnl Stk	24⅜
5 sh Minehill R	51⅜	25 sh O C & A R.c.	44⅜

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅞; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅞; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅞; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 111⅞@112.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅞	11·00 A. M.	112
10·03 "	111⅞	11·01 "	111⅞
10·35 "	111⅞	11·15 "	112
10·41 "	111⅞	11·25 "	111⅞
10·45 "	111⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

The Flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1800 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·75; extras at $4·75@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·35@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality, including 800 barrels Ohio on secret terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25.

The Wheat market is firm, but the demand is confined almost exclusively to prime lots. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·38@1·40; and 2500 bushels do. amber at $1·40@1·44. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull. Sales of Western $1@83c., and Western mixed at 75@78c. Oats are firm at an advance of 2c. Sales of 3000 bushels prime white Pennsylvania at 54c.; 2400 bush. stained do at 50c.; and 700 bushels dark do. at 49c.

Whisky is dull and weak.

OUR CENSUS.

The People of Philadelphia.

Only 657,159 in Number!

The Official Enumeration.

False on its Very Face.

Previous Enumerations.

From 1790 to the Present.

The Colonial Days.

General E. M. Gregory, the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has received the full returns of all the assistant marshals who were charged with the task of enumerating the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and has furnished us with a transcript of the result. The population of the city of Philadelphia in the year of grace 1870 is set down in this table at 657,159, as follows, the population of each ward according to the census of 1860 being given by way of contrast:—

Ward.	1870.	1860.	*Ward.*	1870.	1860.
1	26,023	*30,886	16	19,622	20,067
2	30,288	29,123	17	20,718	23,264
3	19,162	19,929	18	24,963	20,441
4	19,673	23,461	19	43,905	†38,828
5	15,851	24,792	20	54,329	29,963
6	12,197	14,882	21	14,586	‡17,159
7	30,587	31,267	22	22,702	17,173
8	20,366	27,770	23	20,448	23,985
9	17,404	17,196	24	23,779	§23,738
10	24,025	21,849	25	18,569	†.....
11	15,312	16,681	26	35,425	*.....
12	14,340	16,681	27	15,875	§.....
13	20,174	20,045	28	10,451	‡.....
14	22,293	24,258			
15	44,197	32,091	Total	657,159	565,529

[* In 1860 the First ward included the Twenty-sixth.
[† In 1860 the Nineteenth ward included the Twenty-fifth.
[‡ In 1860 the Twenty-first ward included the Twenty-eighth.
[§ In 1860 the Twenty-fourth ward included the Twenty-seventh.]

The population of the city of Philadelphia in 1860 was 565,529; in 1870, Marshal Gregory and his deputies would have us believe that it is only 657,159—an increase in ten years of only 91,630, or at the rate of 16·20 per cent.

The Population at Different Periods.

Below we give a table of the population of the city at different periods. The figures since, and including those for 1790, are taken from the official census returns. Previous to that date they are derived from all accessible sources. The first regular census taken appears to have been in 1777 or 1778, by order of Lord Cornwallis, who then commanded the British forces in possession of the city. At this date, the enumeration showed 21,767, exclusive of soldiers and strangers. But just previous to the Revolutionary War, the population was much larger than this. The figures given below for 1750, 1740, and 1720 are based upon the number of taxables. On this basis, we estimate the population in 1750 at 22,000, but other estimates place it at only 19,000 in 1760. The most reliable statement that we can devise is as follows:—

Year.	*Population.*	*Increase in 10 Years.*	*Per cent. of Increase.*
1683	600	....	....
1684	2,500	....	....
1700	5,000	....	....
1720	8,000	....	....
1731	12,000	....	....
1740	15,000	....	....
1750	22,000	....	....
1760	19,000	....	....
1769	28,042	....	....
1777	21,767	....	....
1783	37,000	....	....
1790	42,520	....	....
1800	69,403	26,883	63·25
1810	91,874	22,471	32·38
1820	112,772	20,898	22·74
1830	161,410	48,638	43·13
1840	220,423	59,013	36·56
" (county)	*258,037	....	....
1850	340,045	119,622	54·27
" (county)	*408,762	150,725	58·42
1860	565,529	156,767	38·36
1870	657,159	91,630	16·20

[* For 1840 and 1850 we give the population of the entire county, as well as that of the more densely populated portion, and give the increase from 1840 to 1850 on the entire county, as well as on the so-called city.]

The Falsity of the Returns for 1870

is apparent from a mere glance at the above table. In the decade from 1840 to 1850 the increase in the old city and districts was at the rate of 54·27 per cent., and in the entire county, with which the city soon became conterminous by the Consolidation act, the increase was at the rate of 58·42 per cent. In the succeeding decade, from 1850 to 1860, the rate of increase fell to 38·36 per cent., a falling off of about one-third. But now we are told that, in the decade from 1860 to 1870, during which there has been every indication of the most rapid increase known in the history of the community, the rate of increase has tumbled to 16·20 per cent, or two-fifths only of the rate between 1850 and 1860. If the rate of increase between 1850 and 1860 had been maintained during the past ten years, the population of the city would now be 782,466, if the rate of increase between 1840 and 1850 had been restored, the present population would be about 895,000. The rate of increase in the entire State in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was 25·71 per cent. A few days ago we published the official returns from the 45 counties comprised in the Western district of the State, which showed an increase of 39 per cent. since 1860, and it is scarcely probable that the same rate has not been maintained in the Eastern district, and especially in this city. Between 1850 and 1860, when the increase in the State at large was 25·71 per cent., the increase in Philadelphia was 38·36 per cent.; and by analogy, the increase in the last decade throughout the State being 39 per cent., the city should show a rate of about 57 per cent. But while it would, perhaps, be absurd to claim a rate of increase equal to that shown by the decade between 1840 and 1850, there is a very, very broad margin between 895,000 and 657,159; and, taking into consideration the rapid extension of building improvements, the increase in the number of taxables and voters, and the unquestionable progress of the city in every way, there can be no doubt that our present population numbers at the very least 800,000, and that, through the gross negligence of Marshal Gregory's enumerators, we

Continued on the Second Page.

OUR CENSUS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

have been cheated out of the credit for fully 150,000 inhabitants.

An examination of some of Marshal Gregory's figures in detail will serve to bring their palpable inaccuracy into bold relief. In nine wards in the boundaries of which there has been no change since 1860, there is a marked falling-off in the population; in five wards the returns place the population at an almost stationary figure; and all the increase for which we are given credit is found in the remaining ten wards of the twenty-four into which the city was divided in 1860. These three groups show the following:—

WARDS SHOWING A DECREASE

Wards.	Pop. in 1860.	Pop. in 1870.	Decrease.
4	23,461	19,673	3788
5	24,792	15,851	8941
6	14,882	12,197	2685
8	27,770	20,366	7404
11	16,681	15,312	1369
12	16,681	14,340	2341
14	24,258	22,293	1965
17	23,264	20,713	2551
23	23,985	20,448	3537

STATIONARY WARDS.

Wards.	Pop. in 1860.	Pop. in 1870.	
3	19,929	19,162	767 decrease
7	31,267	30,587	680 "
9	17,196	17,404	208 increase
13	20,045	20,174	129 "
16	20,067	19,522	545 decrease

WARDS SHOWING AN INCREASE

Wards.	Pop. in 1860.	Pop. in 1870.	Increase.
1—(1st and 26th)	30,886	61,448	30,562
2	29,123	30,288	1,165
10	21,849	24,025	2,176
15	32,091	44,197	12,106
18	20,441	24,963	4,522
19—(19th and 25th)	38,828	62,474	23,646
20	29,963	54,329	24,366
21—(21st and 28th)	17,159	25,037	7,878
22	17,173	22,702	5,529
24—(24th and 27th)	23,738	39,654	15,916

There is but little use in examining the figures further. They bear their falsity on their very face, and must be discarded entire as utterly unworthy of credence. Ever since it was generally understood that the enumeration was complete, we have been in receipt of notices from well-known citizens that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the census-takers had not been near them, and this, to our own personal knowledge, has occurred in many cases in which the neglected families have tenanted their present residences for years and were not absent from the city during the warm summer months. The publication of Marshal Gregory's figures will doubtless arouse the indignation of our citizens to such an extent that in a short time there will be before the public still more unanswerable testimony to the bogus character of the census than is presented by a simple examination of the figures.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1860.

The population of the city in 1860, according to the official returns of the eighth census, is given in the following table, distinguished by sex and race. Since 1860 four new wards have been formed by dividing some of the old wards, as indicated in the footnotes to the table:—

Wards.	Whites.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1*	15,200	15,035	30,235	311	340	651	30,886
2	13,538	14,881	28,419	284	420	704	29,123
3	9,121	10,092	19,213	288	428	716	19,929
4	10,268	10,894	21,162	923	1,376	2,299	23,461
5	9,692	9,871	19,563	2,218	3,011	5,229	24,792
6	7,383	7,218	14,601	109	172	281	14,882
7	12,413	15,233	27,646	1,485	2,136	3,621	31,267
8	10,312	14,354	24,666	1,182	1,922	3,104	27,770
9	7,872	9,058	16,930	82	184	266	17,196
10	9,432	11,959	21,391	146	312	458	21,849
11	8,208	8,424	16,632	17	32	49	16,681
12	7,680	8,474	16,154	242	285	527	16,681
13	8,830	10,978	19,808	74	163	237	20,045
14	10,687	12,907	23,594	242	422	664	24,258
15	15,216	16,262	31,478	304	309	613	32,091
16	9,676	10,276	19,952	53	62	115	20,067
17	11,378	11,620	22,998	124	142	266	23,264
18	10,091	10,341	20,432	3	6	9	20,441
19†	19,438	19,119	38,557	129	142	271	38,828
20	14,312	15,253	29,565	171	227	398	29,963
21‡	8,328	8,771	17,099	25	35	60	17,159
22	8,068	8,955	17,023	65	85	150	17,173
23	11,615	11,751	23,366	309	310	619	23,985
24§	11,398	11,462	22,860	395	483	878	23,738
Totals	260,156	283,188	543,344	9,177	13,008	22,185	565,529

*Including First and Twenty-sixth wards at present.

†Including Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth wards at present.

‡Including Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth wards at present.

§Including Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards at present.

As shown in the above table, the population of the city in 1860 was 565,529, of whom 269,333 were males and 296,196 females, the females exceeding the males by 26,863, and comprising 52·38 per cent. of the entire population. The aggregate colored population, 22,185, comprised 3·93 per cent. of the whole. The colored females exceeded the colored males by 3831, and comprised 58·59 per cent. of the entire colored population. The white females exceeded the white males by 23,032, and comprised 52·15 per cent. of the entire white population.

In the following table is given the nativity of the population of the city in 1860:—

	Native born.	Foreign born.
White males	179,753	80,403
" females	194,424	88,764
Total whites	374,177	169,167
Colored males	9,025	152
" females	12,897	111
Total colored	21,922	263
Total males	188,778	80,555
" females	207,321	88,875
Aggregate	396,099	169,430

The native-born population at this period thus comprised 70·04 per cent. of the whole, and the foreign-born 29·96 per cent.

In the following table are given the ages of the males and females, distinguished into whites and colored:—

Age. (Years.)	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Colored. Males.	Colored. Females.
Under 1	7,829	7,475	187	209
1 to 5	30,864	30,533	809	1065
5 to 10	31,981	31,727	1019	1195
10 to 15	26,135	27,113	996	1119
15 to 20	23,425	29,294	915	1452
20 to 30	49,667	61,380	1875	2864
30 to 40	41,356	42,156	1459	2022
40 to 50	25,931	25,233	1024	1468
50 to 60	13,367	14,777	520	693
60 to 70	6,746	8,711	242	450
70 to 80	2,282	3,623	97	175
80 to 90	518	1,006	27	70
90 to 100	51	134	4	23
Above 100	3	15	3	13
Unknown	1	1	..	..
Totals	260,156	283,188	9177	13,008

These figures show that 1867 persons out of a total of 565,529 were over the age of 80 years. Classified by race and sex, the octogenarians were as follows:—

White males	572	Colored males	34
" females	1155	" females	106
Total whites	1727	Total colored	140

The white octogenarians were ·32 per cent. of the total of whites, and the colored octogenarians ·63 per cent. of the total of colored. The colored octogenarians were thus about twice as numerous, in proportion to the entire population, as the white octogenarians, while in the case of the whites, the female octogenarians were slightly more than double the males, and among the colored the female octogenarians nearly three times as numerous as the males.

The white males are seen to have slightly outnumbered the white females under the age of 10; between the ages of 10 and 40 the white females considerably exceeded the white males; between the ages of 40 and 50 the white males were again slightly in the majority, and above the age of 50 the white females were invariably more numerous than the males. In the case of the colored population, the females were in excess of the males at all stages of life.

The returns of 1860 do not give the number of persons who could not read and write, except by totals in States. In some of the earlier reports these details were given by counties. Neither are the statistics of births, marriages, and deaths by counties given in the returns for 1860. The number of dwellings in the city was 89 632, and the number of families 101,361.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1850.

The following are the details of the population of the county of Philadelphia in 1850, according to the official returns of the Seventh Census. This was, it will be remembered, a few years before the consolidation of the old city, districts, and unincorporated townships of the county into what is at present known as the city and county of Philadelphia. The entire change since that date in the boundaries of subdivisions renders any comparison with the population at present impossible in detail:—

Districts, Townships, etc.	Whites.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Blockley	2,985	2,568	5,553	167	196	363	5,916
Bridesburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byberry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germantown (borough)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germantown (township)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46,774
Kingsessing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manayunk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moreland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moyamensing	11,086	12,601	23,687	1,340	1,952	3,292	26,979
Northern Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,223
North Penn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passyunk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia (old city)	50,846	59,794	110,640	4,936	5,800	10,736	121,376
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roxborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Garden	27,207	30,331	57,538	597	759	1,356	58,894
Southwark	17,841	19,959	37,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	999	38,799
Unincorporated Northern Liberties and Aramingo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Philadelphia	2,577	2,532	5,109	209	253	462	5,571
Total	187,956	201,045	389,001	8,435	11,326	19,761	408,762

At the time the above enumeration was made, the old city of Philadelphia was divided into 17 wards, ranging in population between between 2544 and 12,375, the most populous being North Mulberry ward, with 12,375; North ward, with 11,036; Locust ward, with 10,671; and Cedar ward, with 9008 inhabitants. None of the wards of the old city were numbered, as at present, but were known by such names as those used above, and Chesnut, Dock, Delaware, Pine, Spruce, etc. The old district of Kensington was divided into eight wards, ranging between 1589 and 9988 in population; Moyamensing into five wards, between 2997 and 8097; the Northern Liberties into seven wards, between 3423 and 9967; Spring Garden into seven wards, between 6500 and 12,479, and Southwark into six wards, between 4187 and 8012, all these subdivisions being known simply by numbers, as at present. Altogether, there were at that time 69 subdivisions in the county, the number at present being 28.

The population of the entire county, as shown above, in 1850 was 408,762, of whom 196,391 were males, and 212,371 were females, the females exceeding the males by 15,980, and comprising 52·05 per cent. of the entire population. The aggregate colored population, 19,761, comprised 4·84 per cent. of the whole. The colored females exceeded the colored males by 2891, and comprised 57·49 per cent. of the entire colored population. The white females exceeded the white males by 13,089, and comprised 51·68 per cent. of the entire population.

In 1850 the native-born population was 287,063, and the foreign born 121,699, the latter comprising 29·83 per cent. of the whole.

In the introduction to the final report on the census of 1850, the population of Philadelphia in that year is put down at 340,045, the old city and its immediate and more thickly populated surroundings only being included in these figures, as follows:—

Philadelphia (old city)	121,376
Kensington	46,774
Northern Liberties	47,223
Spring Garden	58,894
Southwark	38,799
Moyamensing	26,979
Total	340,045
Remainder of county	68,717
Population of entire county	408,762

As the consolidation of all the above districts with the remainder of the county followed soon after, we have given both the population of the so-called city and of the entire county in the table of population at different periods found below.

In the following table are given the ages of the males and females, distinguished into whites and colored:—

Age. (Years.)	Whites. Male.	Whites. Female.	Colored. Male.	Colored. Female.
Under 1	5,557	5,199	201	260
From 1 to 5	20,661	20,399	832	853
From 5 to 10	23,100	22,505	967	1,058
From 10 to 15	19,536	20,417	801	952
From 15 to 20	17,720	22,378	751	1,137
From 20 to 30	39,824	45,541	1,738	2,706
From 30 to 40	28,820	27,982	1,267	1,806
From 40 to 50	17,749	17,303	956	1,257
From 50 to 60	8,940	10,142	468	691
From 60 to 70	4,225	5,758	208	345
From 70 to 80	1,482	2,469	83	154
From 80 to 90	534	801	26	65
From 90 to 100	32	84	8	24
Over 100	5	12	2	5
Unknown	171	89	17	14
Totals	187,956	201,045	8,435	11,326

These figures show that 1398 persons out of a total of 408,762 were over the age of 80 years. Classified by whites and blacks, and males and females, the octogenarians were as follows:—

White males	371	Colored males	36
" females	897	" females	94
Total whites	1268	Total colored	130

The white octogenarians were ·33 per cent. of the total of whites, and the colored octogenarians ·55 per cent. of the total of colored. The colored octogenarians were thus about twice as numerous, in proportion to the entire population, as the white octogenarians; while in case of each color the female octogenarians were considerably more than double the male octogenarians in numbers.

The white males are seen to have slightly outnumbered the white females under the age of 10; between the ages of 10 and 30, the white females considerably outnumbered the white males; between the ages of 30 and 50, the white males were again in the majority slightly; and above the age of 50, the white females were invariably more numerous than the males. In the case of the colored population, the females were the more numerous at all ages.

By the returns of 1850, the number of persons who could not read and write, in the grand total of 408,762, was as follows:—

White males	3,782
" females	7,906
Total whites	11,688
Colored males	1,250
" females	2,248
Total colored	3,498
Native born	6,723
Foreign born	8,463
Grand total	15,186

In Schuylkill county, with a population of only 60,713 at this time, the total number of persons who could not read and write was 5887, of whom 2192 were of native and 3695 of foreign birth.

In the following table are presented other items of interest from the returns for 1850:—

*No. born during year ending June 1	11,017
" married " " "	3,641
" died " " "	6,980
" of dwellings	61,278
" of families	72,392
Total population, June 1	408,762

[*These figures include only those who were surviving on this day, and are therefore merely an approximation.]

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1840.

As shown in the table of population at different periods, given above, the population of Philadelphia is placed at 220,423 in 1840, while that of the entire county, now embraced within the city limits, was 258,037. The different divisions of the county at this date showed the following totals:—

Philadelphia (old city)	93,665
Kensington	22,314
Northern Liberties	34,474
Spring Garden	27,849
Southwark	27,548
Moyamensing	14,573
Total	220,423
Remainder of county	37,614
Population of entire county	258,037

At this date, the old City was divided into fifteen wards, the District of Kensington into five, the Northern Liberties into seven, the District of Spring Garden into four, and the District of Southwark into five.

The population of the entire county, classified by race and sex, was as follows:—

White males	111,887
" females	126,317
Total whites	238,204
Colored males	8,316
" females	11,517
Total colored	19,833
Total males	120,203
" females	137,834
Aggregate	258,037

Among the colored females for this year were two slaves, both of whom were well advanced in years, and resided with their nominal proprietors in the borough of Germantown.

The females exceeded the males by 17,631, and comprised 53·42 per cent. of the entire population. The white females exceeded the white males by 14,430, and comprised 53·07 per cent. of the white population. The colored females exceeded the colored males by 3201, and comprised 58·17 per cent. of the colored population. Of the entire population, 3213 were unable to read and write.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1830.

By the returns of the census of 1830, the population of the old City of Philadelphia and its more thickly settled suburbs was 161,410, the population of the entire county being 188,961. The different divisions of the county showed the following totals:—

Philadelphia (old City)	80,458
Kensington	13,326
Northern Liberties	28,923
Spring Garden	11,141
Southwark	20,740
Moyamensing	6,822
Total	161,410
Remainder of county	27,551
Population of entire county	188,961

At this time the old City was divided into fifteen wards and the Northern Liberties into seven.

The population of the entire county, classified by race and sex, was as follows:—

White males	83,536
" females	89,809
Total whites	173,345
Colored males	6,796
" females	8,820
Total colored	15,616
Total males	90,332
" females	98,629
Aggregate	188,961

Among the colored males at this time were 4 slaves, and among the females 17 slaves, a total of 21 persons held in servitude.

The females exceeded the males by 8297 and comprised 52·18 per cent. of the population. The white females exceeded the white males by 6273 and comprised 51·91 per cent. of the white population. The colored females exceeded the colored males by 2024 and comprised 56·54 per cent of the colored population.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1820.

By the census returns of 1820 the population of the so-called city of Philadelphia was placed at 112,772, while that of the entire county was 137,097. The different divisions of the county at this date showed the following totals:—

Philadelphia (old city)	63,802
Kensington	7,118
Northern Liberties	19,678
Spring Garden	3,498
Southwark	14,713
Moyamensing	3,963
Total	112,772
Remainder of county	24,325
Population of entire county	137,097

At this date the old City was divided into fourteen wards, and the Northern Liberties into seven.

The population of the entire county, classified by race and sex, was as follows:—

White males	58,866
" females	64,880
Total whites	123,746
Colored males	5,220
" females	6,671
Total colored	11,891
Total males	64,086
" females	71,551
Aggregate	137,097

The aggregate here given includes 1203 persons in the old City and 257 in the remainder of the county who were not classified by race and sex, but inserted in the column headed "all others." The number of slaves living in the county in 1820 was 7, of whom 3, all women, lived in the old City, and the others, 3 men and one woman, in the remainder of the county.

The females exceeded the males by 7465, and comprised 52·61 per cent. of the entire population. The white females exceeded the white males by 6014, and comprised 52·32 per cent. of the white population. The colored females exceeded the colored males by 1451, and comprised 56·11 per cent. of the colored population.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1810.

The population of the city and suburbs in 1810 was 91,874, that of the entire county being 110,910. The population of the entire county was classified by the returns as follows:—

White males	49,332
" females	51,056
Total whites	100,388
Other free persons	10,514
Slaves	8
Aggregate	110,910

Previous to 1820 no attempt was made to classify the colored people, either slaves or free, by age and sex, and we cannot consequently determine the relative proportions of the sexes of the entire population. The white females exceeded the white males by 1724 in 1810, and comprised 51·06 per cent. of the aggregate white population. Under the head of "other free persons" are included all except the whites and the slaves, exclusive of Indians not taxed.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1800.

The population of the city and suburbs in 1800 was 69,403, that of the entire county being 81,009. The classification of the county returns was as follows:—

White males	37,056
White females	37,073
Total whites	74,129
Other free persons	6,795
Slaves	85
Aggregate	81,009

At this time the white females exceeded the white males by only 17, and comprised 50·01 per cent. of the white population. The near approach to equality in the number of the sexes this year is singular, and this is the only occasion on which the females have not largely exceeded the males.

The Census Returns of Philadelphia in 1790.

The census of 1790 was the first that was taken in this country, and it was of the most meagre character, being restricted to a bare enumeration of the inhabitants. The totals for the county were as follows:—

City of Philadelphia	28,522
Suburbs "	13,998
Total	42,520
Remainder of county	11,871
Population of entire county	54,391

The classification by race and sex for the city and suburbs, and for the entire county, was as follows:—

	City and Suburbs.	Entire County.
White males	19,604	25,382
White females	20,838	26,520
Total whites	40,442	51,902
Other free persons	1,805	2,102
Slaves	273	387
Aggregate	42,520	54,391

The white females exceeded the white males in the city and suburbs by 1234, comprising 52·09 per cent. of the white population; and in the entire county by 1138, comprising 51·09 per cent. of the white population.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

MRS. F. W. LANDER,
On Wednesday Evening, October 26.
This distinguished tragedienne will make her debut as a reader in Shakespeare's play of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," assisted by
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
and an invisible chorus of FEMALE VOICES.
JOSH BILLINGS, (Humorous),
Friday Evening, October 28,
Subject—"MILK."
Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7¼; lecture at 8. 10 25 2t

COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FOR THE WINTER OF 1870-71.
The lectures for the winter will be divided into several different courses, as follows:—
First Course—On General and Organic Chemistry. By Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D.
Second Course—On Sound. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.
Third Course—On Vital Forces. By Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.
Fourth Course—On the Geology of S. E. Pennsylvania. By Professor A. R. Leeds.
Fifth Course—On Physics and Mechanics. By John G. Moore, M. S.
The Lectures will be delivered on the TUESDAY and THURSDAY of every week, beginning Tuesday, October 25.
In addition to the free use of the Library and Reading-room, and the advantages of the monthly meetings of the Institute and its sections, where everything novel or interesting in science, art, or invention is presented and discussed, free admission to its lectures is far from being the least of the privileges of membership in the Institute.
The attention of the science-loving public is invited to the announcement that the facilities for admission to membership are ample and liberal enough to place its benefits within the reach of all.
Any information can be obtained at the Hall of the Institute. WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary.
10 22 6t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 14 27 mwf§

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.
The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.
10 12 w4t

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS REstored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [1 5 wfm3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wsl3trp

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2pd

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER,
OFFICE. LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,
OFFERS FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:
Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.
Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 25x200 feet.
Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.
Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT—No. 1620 CHESNUT Street.
Inquire of CLARK & ETTING,
10 25 3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH St. 10 25 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEmy, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening a banquet was given to Judge Pierce by the members of the bar as a means of welcoming him upon his return from Europe. Daniel Dougherty presided, and speeches were made by Judges Peirce, Allison, Ludlow, and Paxson, and by Mr. Finletter, judge elect, and by John O'Neill, William B. Mann, and others.

—Dennis Henry, 40 years old, residing near Carpenter and Seventh streets, was severely wounded by a stab with a knife in the thigh, late on Monday night, at Seventh and Baker streets. He was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital in a greatly prostrated condition from the loss of blood.

—Matters at the Navy Yard are quite dull at present, the force of workmen engaged being comparatively small. The repairs on the Powhatan and Iroquois are proceeding slowly; 65 caulkers were suspended on Wednesday last. The station ship Tallapoosa arrived Thursday at 4 P. M., under command of Lieutenant Ritchie, having encountered a heavy storm at sea. She left on Friday morning for New York, taking a detachment of fifty marines from the barracks at the yard. Lieutenant Commander G. B. White, of the Equipment Office, has received orders detaching him on November 1 and ordering him to prepare for sea. Lieutenant Commander F. McNair has been ordered to relieve him at this station.

—An adjourned meeting of the New Public Buildings Commission was held yesterday. The Special Committee on Plans reported progress, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

—The first of the fall and winter courses of lectures before the Fanklin Institute was delivered last evening to a large audience, by Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D. The first course is on Chemistry; the second, by J. Solis Cohen, M. D., on Sound; the third, the Vital Forces, by Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.; the fourth, on Geology, by Professor A. R. Leeds; the fifth, on Physics and Mechanics, by John G. Moore, M. S.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—There were six deaths at Mobile from yellow fever on Monday.

—Another hurricane has visited Key West, Florida, doing considerable damage.

—The races of the Maryland Jockey Club, which opened yesterday, were well attended.

—Senator Morton's letter declining the English mission will not be made public until the arrival of the Senator in Washington.

—Quartermaster-General Meigs' reply to the article of the Hon Gideon Welles, printed in the *Galaxy* magazine, was published in Washington yesterday afternoon.

—Reports from Washington allege that in anticipation of trouble at the New York elections the President will order out the United States troops to preserve the peace.

—The Colored Men's Convention of the State of New York, which commenced its session in Utica on Monday morning, closed its labors last evening with a mass meeting.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Session of Last Evening—Addresses by Judge Strong, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and J. D. Rosengarten, Esq.

Judge Strong opened last evening's session of the Social Science Association.

He said conventions have until lately been rare; *i. e.*, conventions on scientific subjects. The subject of social science is indeed a rather unknown science to many. A French philosopher a few years ago referred to the fact that sociology would certainly in a few years be ranked among the general sciences. It is impossible to look at social science even superficially without being astonished at the immensity of its range, and the student must acquaint himself with everything in that range.

We are accustomed to speak of Eastern and Asiatic civilization as stationary; but we speak without proper knowledge of the subject. Human society is ever undergoing changes for better or for worse. Even diseases are new among us. There are habits of society which former generations had not. Something has given birth to them. There are laws constantly making new habits and changing old ones.

There appears to be more changes in this country than anywhere else. This is attributable to the influx of so much immigration, to the opening of new portions of the country, and to many other causes. The study of social science is the study of historical subjects. History as recorded is little more than an account of governmental action, wars, and changes among nations. The student must know what obstacles stand in the way of society's upward progress.

If we take into consideration the necessary knowledge to be attained by the student of social science, we may get an idea of the great extent of information to be gained. The education of youth is a subject in its infancy; the subject of pauperism is another; the economies of social life are still subject, so are the proper relations of labor and capital, and the laws binding together all social organism. Thus it is seen that the field is very broad, nor is it all terra incognita. It has been studied, too, with avidity. More than one hundred and fifty works on the subject of social science, exclusive of periodical articles, have been issued from the press within the last year.

George W. Emerson, Esq., of Boston, then addressed the meeting on "Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen."

He referred first to the fearful condition of some of the districts of Boston, the dwellings of which were festering with crime by reason of the dirt and unhealthiness of the neighborhoods. He referred to the evil consequences of this in the education of the children, and detailed clearly and succinctly all the terrible evils which would ensue from this, with regard to the morals and habits not only of the young, but of their parents, and certainly a means of avoiding these evils was the possession of pleasant dwellings for the working classes, by which more light, room, air, ventilation, comfort, privacy, and separation from the purlieus of the city, separation from the tavern, could be attained.

He dwelt upon the subject at great length, and then gave way to Mr. Buckalew, on the subject of "Proportional Representation."

Mr. Buckalew commenced by saying that his remarks were intended to be supplemental to what he had said and written on this subject on previous occasions. After defining the free vote to be applicable to elections whenever two or more persons are to be chosen together to the same office for the same term of service, and consisting in allowing the voter to distribute his votes among candidates as he shall think fit, or to concentrate them upon one (assuming that the voter shall have the same number of votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and that the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.) Mr. Buckalew said that it would be assumed that it would be inapplicable to the election of a single person. He then referred to its objects, which was: First, the just representation of the people in government, and second, the purification of popular elections.

He referred to the insufficiency and injustice of the "majority" or old system, and said there were remedies for them convenient of application and effectual for all purposes of reform. With regard to the purification of elections, there could be no doubt that the free vote would cheapen elections, and as a consequence purify them. It would take away from parties a greed for unjust representation and a fear of unjust disfranchisement—by the joint operation of which desperate and expensive struggles are produced. When a party shall be made secure in its just representation by its own votes, it need not buy a majority in the corruption market, as a measure for necessary defense. When it cannot, by the aid of corrupt votes, rob the opposite party and take to itself more than its just share of representative power, it will become frugal in its expenditures and honorable in its conduct.

J. D. Rosengarten, Esq., then addressed the association on the civil service reform.

The speaker sketched the civil service in England and Germany, and he said that in this country there was a time when appointments were made on the score of fitness and removals for cause. The effort now is to secure such legislation in Congress as will take away from party the whole business of appointment to subordinate offices.

The speaker referred to the benefits to arise from a remodelling of the service. First, there would be a saving of the revenues of somewhere from fifty to one hundred millions annually; then an educational basis would receive an endorsement at the hands of Government; and lastly, the exclusion of politics from office would purify our system from its worst abuses.

It was to elevate the Government, to secure to its service trained and educated men, and to make their places permanent, that they sought to introduce the system. The speaker entered into full detail of all the benefits that would accrue from its adoption. Mr. Rosengarten closed by a quotation from and comments on the writings of De Touqueville with respect to that writer's correct observation on our systems of government, and with special regard to his reference to the civil service, and to the evils which existed in it in his time, and to the consequences which would ensue from its practice. And in allusion to the adoption of a better system, he said after comparing it with the evils of an opposite character in his own government, it should be our desire to get one that will have the merits of both and the faults of neither.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The Sales Yesterday.

The following properties were sold at the Exchange yesterday by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—100 shares Union Canal Company, preferred, $1; 146 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $58; 6 shares Western National Bank, $69; 5 shares Central Transportation Company, $50·50; 50 do. do., $50·25; 16 do. do., $50·12; 6 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, $41·50; 3 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, $190; 20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Company, $75; 1 share Mercantile Library Company, $8·50; interest of S. W. Butler in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, $205; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1722 Catharine street, and lot 16 by 56 feet, $2700; farm of 39 acres, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward, $205 per acre; farm of 28 acres near Unruh's lane, Twenty-second ward, $201 per acre; farm of 22 acres near the County Line road and Sedgwick avenue, Twenty-second ward, $252 per acre; lot, Montgomery avenue, near Belgrade street, 26½ by 169½ feet, $1000; the Florence Distillery, No. 238 North Twenty-second street, and lot 71½ by 215 feet, $20,000; lot adjoining, 75 by 215 feet, $10,000; three story brick residence, No. 714 North Twentieth street, and lot 20 by 125 feet, $8600; three-story brick do., No. 731 Corinthian avenue, and lot 18 by 116 feet, $7400; residence No. 2936 Frankford road, and lot 50 by 319 feet, $11,900; tavern and dwelling, northwest corner of Maiden street and Frankford road, and lot 14 by 36 feet, $1750; lots Nos. 958 and 962 North Front street, 48 by 220 feet, $7000; ground rent of $30 a year, $505; lot, Sansom street, near Fifty-fifth, 20 by 110 feet, $190; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-fifth, 35 by 162 feet, $480; lot adjoining, 76½ by 95 feet, $400; one on same street, 32 by 95 feet, $360; another, 25 by 135 feet, $350; another, 20 by 221 feet $330; another, 36 by 95 feet, $320; one, corner of Fifty-fourth and Locust, 82 by 77 feet, $400; lot, Irvin street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 83 feet, $100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 88 feet, $105; one, Spruce street, near Fifty-first, 16 by 57 feet, $105; lot, southwest corner Fifty-first and Locust, 5 by 24½ feet, $70.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR MEDIATION—BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION—GERMANY WANTS PEACE, BUT IS NOT AFRAID OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the latest negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for French territory.

The Times, in an article advising the British government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war, now says if England persis in negotiating for peace, she must be ready to stake something on it.

The Standard says negotiations are actually going on between Versailles and Eugenie at Chiselhurst, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the regency and negotiate peace. The departure of the Empress, if it did not occur last night, may be expected at any moment.

M. Thiers has accepted a mission to negotiate an armistice only, but still remains at Tours, awaiting a safe conduct to Paris, to consult first with the government there. The negotiations for the surrender of Metz continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French provisional government in his communications.

The Berlin Gazette, reviewing the attempts at conciliation, says the government is led to consider them by the desire to avoid further loss of valuable lives in the contest.

The city of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces, after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes 2400 prisoners and 120 cannon.

The executive committee of the association for the relief of the misery in the battlefields appeal to the public for aid, in sending a shipload of breadstuffs and meat to the starving people of the desolated districts of the Ardennes and Alsace. Accompanying the appeal is a letter from H. T. Sanford, ex-minister to Belgium, dated at Brussels on October 9, which states that in the Ardennes alone, the region along the Belgian frontier, 200,000 people are in a starving condition. Many are without shelter, save such as is made of bushes, and have saved from their burning houses only the clothing on their backs. They have only such food as charity provides or can still be obtained from the scanty ungathered root crop, while winter is approaching, and thousands must perish unless help comes speedily.

A detachment of Germans 2000 strong reached Lemesnil on Monday.

Great uneasiness is felt by the Prussian garrison at Sedan.

The village of Mezieres, near Metz, has been compelled to furnish 500 horses for transportation of siege material to Montmedy and Verdun.

The Czar has sent the Order of St. George to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with an autograph letter, expressing earnest aspirations for peace.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The city is quite excited to-day over the introduction of a French loan for £10,000,000, through Morgan & Co. It is the first time that France ever negotiated a loan outside of her own territory. It was received with great favor, and the subscriptions already are very large.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—[Special to New York Herald.] A correspondent at the headquarters of the Prussians at Versailles, writes on October 19: "I had an opportunity to-day to hear Bismarck's opinion regarding the political and military situation. He declared that Prussia had never changed from the hour of the declaration of war by France to the present. Compelled unwillingly to draw the sword, he declared they would never sheath it until Germany was safe from future cruel assaults of the ambition and insolence of her unprincipled neighbor"

He makes the same declaration, "now confident in the justice of our cause," and says "he anticipated victory, but had left to the experience of war to teach us what guarantees would effectually accomplish the object we had in view at the commencement. The blood, treasure and suffering it cost us to win our past victories, convinces the Prussian nation that they can hope for no full security without reclaiming the territories wrenched from Germany for the purpose of aggression, lust and conquest. Prussia earnestly desires peace, but only a peace which will give full security for the future."

In reply to a question whether Germany was able to stand a long campaign, he said: "The people who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are utterly ignorant of facts; we have large resources at hand, and the hardest work is over. While we are anxious for peace, we have no fear for the future."

Regarding an armistice he said, "The chances of war complicated the negotiations for peace. Prussia is willing to listen to proposals seeking the end of the war from any quarter, likely to lead to practical results, in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whether it comes from an ex-emperor or the present provisional government, but an armistice is useless unless made so as to lead to peace."

It has been decided that the franc-tireurs must be treated as soldiers when wearing military dress.

Rumors of peace fill all quarters of the army, and an armistice is believed probable.

TOURS, Oct. 24, evening, via London.—M. Erone, formerly mayor of the ninth arrondisement of Paris, has been appointed Director General of Safety of France. The departmental committee have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy. The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic on any railroad for the same reason. The department of the Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of seige. There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery, in which the guilty parties have been punished with death.

Late advices from Paris show that the sortie made on October 21 was very successful, many Prussians being killed and captured. The journals commenting on the Prussian reports of the affair, call attention to its false statements, especially in representing the German loss as insignificant, and claiming the capture of a number of French prisoners, when the enemy took none. As the winds have been unfavorable for several days, no balloons have left Paris. From a private but reliable source we hear that there are vast numbers of sick in the camps of the besiegers.

On many occasions, the discontent of numbers has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go among the troops to keep up their morale. Sorties are made midnightly by small parties of Parisians, and the constant firing at night from the forts seriously embarasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the Prussians have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to escape. He says that, even in the vicinity of Versailles, the Prussians are constantly annoyed by franc-tireurs, who keep up an active guerilla warfare, firing from ambuscades, and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

The following dispatches have been received:

LA LOUPE, Oct. 22.—A large force of Prussians were at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pontguoyot, but in the evening they returned to Chartres, after blowing up the bridge at Landelles.

BESSANCON, Oct. 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chatillon-le-duc, taking with them seventeen wagon-loads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a colonel of Baden cavalry.

NEUFCHATEAU, Oct. 24.—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were disconcerted by a gallant and successful sortie of the garrison. Our troops charged with the bayonet and killed a number of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

TOURS, Oct. 25.—The journals received from the provinces continue to express the lack of confidence inspired by the action of England. All of them see Prussian influence in it, as it is well understood that military operations are going on satisfactorily. Some journals urge the government to reject the offer of mediation, and continue the war to the death.

As yet, the expected Prussian safe conduct for Thiers, has not arrived, so nothing more is to be done in that direction. As the Prussians menace an attack on Bourges, all the foundries cannon and material are to be removed from the city. According to orders issued by Gambetta, companies of telegraph operators are appointed, with orders to keep the government perfectly instructed of all movements. The men are all to be armed.

Osinal, conservateur of Gisors, gives terrible details of the treatment of the women at St. Clermont by the Prussians. As the people now show resistance the Prussians treat them brutally.

The Rouen journals relate that the Prussians at Laon have ordered the authorities of that town to render justice in the name of Napoleon, as Prussia did not recognize the Republic. The French authorities refused, and temporarily ceased the exercise of their functions.

Two spies have been brought to Tours, one of them said to be a nephew of Bismarck. They were officers in disguise. It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing two mitrailleuse and 150 horses. He has made an effective disposal of a large force, protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command is daily increasing in importance.

The Prussians withdrew all the troops they had sent beyond Orleans, and are apparently expecting an attack there.

A priest, writing from Paris on October 18, describes his going out to aid the French wounded He says he saw the operations of the American ambulance train, and cannot sufficiently praise the activity, charity and spirit of concord of the American surgeons.

Large numbers of Remington guns were distributed here to-day. Upon trial the soldiers pronounce them superior to the Chassepots, especially because they can be fired faster.

More companies of franc-tireurs left to-day for the front.

The Mobiles came here to-day to procure breech-loaders, and will go out to-morrow well armed.

MR. BURLINGAME.

The Secret of His Success in China.

Mr. Burlingame's success at Pekin will always remain the distinguishing feature of his remarkable career. The eminence he achieved, the influence he exerted, and the reputation he acquired in China are almost without parallel. Prior to Mr. Burlingame our country had been represented at the Chinese Court by Ministers of superior culture and commanding talent. Away back in John Tyler's day we had Caleb Cushing, then in the early prime of an illustrious career. He went to China full of learning, a linguist of rare attainments, with diplomatic talent of the highest order, thoroughly learned in international law, and with an acute intellect singularly fitted to cope with and control the mind of the Orient. A few years later, in Mr. Fillmore's Presidency, we sent Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to represent us at Pekin. Less eminent in culture than Mr. Cushing, he is scarcely the inferior of any man in natural ability. To the talent of the Marshalls, conspicuous and brilliant through four generations, he added the blood and the brains of the Birneys. He went upon his mission when young with military laurels won in the Mexican war, and with the further *prestige* of a distinguished career in Congress. Following Marshall, we had William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, sent thither by his devoted personal friend, President Buchanan. Mr. Reed has long been a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, learned not merely in the law, but with generous culture outside the limits of his profession, and regarded by those who know him best as among the readiest and most acute of American jurists. Such were the men whom Mr. Burlingame succeeded in his diplomatic career. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that at no European court did we ever have superior talent during the service of the three gentlemen we have named. And yet the influence of these men, with all their conceded gifts and accomplishments, did not compare with the influence exerted by Mr. Burlingame. Indeed, it was the testimony of Sir Frederick Bruce, who was at Pekin as the representative of England at the same time, that no foreign minister had ever gained such ascendancy in the councils of the Chinese as Mr. Burlingame. His selection, therefore, for the most important mission which China ever sent to Christian nations was not matter of accident or luck, but grew naturally from the exalted estimate placed upon his ability and fitness by the leading minds of the Pekin Government. As an example of the influence of a single man, attained over an alien race, whose civilization is widely different, whose religious belief is totally opposite, whose language he could not read nor write nor speak, Mr. Burlingame's career in China will always be regarded as an extraordinary event, not to be accounted for except by conceding to him a peculiar power of influencing those with whom he came in contact; a power growing out of a mysterious gift, partly intellectual, partly spiritual, largely physical; a power whose laws are unknown, whose origin cannot be traced, and whose limits cannot be assigned; a power which we designate as magnetism.

—A young girl named Goodman made a desperate attempt to destroy her life a few days ago, at Richmond, Va., in consequence of the failure of a young man to see that she was in love with him.

—Miss Charlotte Cushman is expected in Boston early in November.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·23	MOON SETS	6·34
SUN SETS	5·04	HIGH WATER	3·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 27
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, 59 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Ocean, Jones, 59 days from Havre, in ballast to Souder & Adams.

Bark Mary E. Libby, Libby, 15 days fm Matanzas, in ballast to captain.

Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, 35 days from Malaga, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Federal Hill, White, 1 day from Virginia, with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 25.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Mary Kear, with marble, for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Goddess of Liberty, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

Melissa, with iron, for Bordentown.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Governor Jones, Sarah Ann, John Hawkins, W. McFadden, Cascadilla, Carrie, W. H. Talmage, F. C. King, Senator Wade, and Catharine Terrence, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 26.—Seven regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

G. D. Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Gill & Lucas.
General Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
John Dubois, with lumber to Brown & Woelper.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 22d inst.

Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, fm Liverpool, Queenstown and Halifax at Boston 24th inst., with 55 cabin and 88 steerage passengers.

Br. steamer Riga, Clarke, sailed from Shanghae 9th ult. for New York via Hong Kong and Suez Canal, with 435,715 lbs. tea.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Malta, McDowell, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst. for New York.

Br. steamer Minnesota, Whineray, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst. for New York.

Br. steamer Magdala, Bowman, sailed from Shanghae 16th Aug. for New York via Suez Canal, with 814,442 lbs. tea, arrived at Hong Kong 20th Aug. and sailed for Singapore, etc.

Br. steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, for New York via Havre, sailed from Gravesend 10th inst.

N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, cleared at New York yesterday for Hamburg.

Steamer Palmyra, Brown, for New York, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.

Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, from New York, at New Orleans 24th inst.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 24th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New York, at New Orleans 24th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah 22d inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 555 bales upland cotton, 120 bales yarn, 29 bales rags and waste, 193 casks rice, and 116 pkgs. mdse. Passengers:—J. H. Holliday, G. Litzenberg, William Day, A. O. Loomis, and 4 deck.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 20th inst., in six days and ten hours to the bar. On the 16th inst., off Jupiter Inlet, passed large quantities of wrecked stuff; also, a large quantity of cotton. Captain Hoxie states he was on the lee shore at the time, with heavy swell and high winds blowing, so that he was unable to pick up any. Also saw a large square-rigged vessel ashore on Alligator Reef, with wreckers around her.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamers Centipede, Doughty, and Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Bark G. W. Horton, Rhodes, hence, at Portland 24th inst.

Bark Almoner, Garey, hence for Rotterdam, was off Dungennes 12th inst.

Brig J. A. Devereux, Clark, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, hence, at Bangor 21st instant.

Schrs L. B. Wing, Endicott, and Pathway, Haley, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Christie, hence, at Dighton 24th inst.

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, hence, at Norwich 22d inst.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 24th inst.

Schr John M. Broomall, Norbury, hence, at Wood's Hole 19th inst. Lost anchor under Montauk Point.

Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Marion 22d inst.

Schr E. H. Baylis, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J. S. Ingraham, Dickerson, hence for Middletown, at New York 24th inst.

Schrs Waterloo, Brown, and O. F. Hawley, Bayles, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24th instant.

Schr A. Barton, hence, at Charleston 24th inst

Schr M. E. Lyons Smith, hence, at Portland 23d instant.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.

Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs Anna V. Berger, Thompson, and John E. Dayley, Wall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.—not as before reported.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sl'd from Bristol 22d inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

Schr Mohawk, Wright, from canal locks for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 22d inst.

Schrs Admiral Steelman, and S. S. Hudson, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 23d inst.

Schr Mary Limeburner, Lansil, hence, at Bristol 22d inst.

Schrs E. H. Atwood, Brown; Franconia, Jarvis; and Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, fm Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21, 1870.—The following buoys, which were removed by the late freshets, have been replaced in their proper positions:—

Jordan's Point Buoy, second-class Can, replaced—moving it 3½ miles up river.

Jordan's Point, second buoy, black, spar, replaced—moving it 350 yards up river.

Epps' Island, Bight of City Point Buoy, second-class Iron Nun, replaced—moving it ½ mile up river.

Bermuda Hundred Turn Buoy, second-class iron—removed from opposite City Point to its proper position.

Graveyard Reach, wreck buoy, third-class Can, gone—replaced it.

Richmond bar, fourth buoy, spar, broken—replaced it.

Buoy on rock off the wharf at Richmond, spar, gone—replaced it.

Fourth buoy, mouth of Appomattox river, spar, gone—replaced it.

Refixed two buoys on Harrison bar, both broken, both heads broken off—repaired and painted heads.

Hog Island Channel buoy, broken off—replaced it.

Notice is hereby given that the taking up of the Nun and Can Buoys in Boston harbor, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzard's Bay, and substituting for them spar buoys of corresponding numbers and colors, will be commenced the current month.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
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COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
In Tom Taylor's Comedy, in 3 acts, called
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE BEETLES and the TOODLES on the same evening.
JEREMIAH BEETLE.......MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
And last night but one, for the present, as
TIMOTHY TOODLES.
FRIDAY—MR. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—SECOND CLARKE MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF COMPANY.
MR. ANDREW REDIFER,
Supported by Miss SUSIE SCHENCK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
CHARLES II.
And to conclude with the roaring Farce,
BETSY BAKER.
Friday Evening—benefit of Mr. Redifer. 10 26

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY
AND EVERY EVENING.
First production in Philadelphia of Robertson's last successful comedy,
"M. P."
With new scenery, machinery, and powerful cast. Including Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Full Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT, Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
First appearance in this city of the
LISA WEBER
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
In Brough's Burlesque of the Opera of
ERNANI;
Or, The Horn of a Dilemma,
With new Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, Etc.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
NEW ATTRACTIONS NIGHTLY.
For one week only
THE WONDERFUL FRENCH ATHLETES,
Three in number.
SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE.
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GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.
Burlesques, Local Sketches, Vocalism, Etc.

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MAMMOTH
MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
THIRTY DENS OF LIVING ANIMALS.
CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE,
EVERY AFTERNOON and NIGHT THIS WEEK,
IN TWO SEPARATE TENTS.
Admission to both Shows only 50 cents.
Children under 10 years, 25 cents.
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10 24 6t Proprietor and Manager.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

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THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

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FURNITURE.
LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

LUMBER.

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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE census of Philadelphia, as made up by Marshal Gregory, is one of the most remarkable documents of the age. It has taken a wonderfully long time to complete it. The returns of many other cities were published months ago, and as we heard from time to time of the complaints of their inhabitants that the enumeration was imperfect, we felt sure that Philadelphia was in no danger of such damaging neglect. We were confident that nobody in this municipality would escape the vigilant eyes of the census-takers, and that, in view of the extraordinary length of time consumed in making up the returns, on the one hand, and the undoubted evidences of growth and increase of population, on the other, our population would amount to eight hundred thousand at the very lowest calculation. But alas for the vanity of human calculations. The Marshal and his deputies, despite their protracted exertions, have figured up only 657,159, and an increase of less than one hundred thousand during the last decade! There can be but one explanation of this astonishing result. The official census returns, tried by any and all reasonable tests, are grossly imperfect. If we contrast the vote of 1860 with that of 1868, allowing the same ratio of votes to the population to exist in each year, the number of inhabitants two years ago was 850,000. If we are guided by the number of dwellings erected since 1860, and the average number of occupants, the increase in the last decade must have been at least 250,000. If we turn to Gregory's exhibit, and discover that the population of each of ten wards is reported to have diminished to the extent, in the aggregate, of more than thirty thousand, and that while no territory has been taken from any of these wards to make up the new wards of the city, other districts have lost a large portion of their territory without suffering a diminution of population, it grows plainer than ever that there has been fearful negligence displayed in some quarter in the compilation of these delusive and defective statements.

It has long been contended by those who have carefully investigated the American system of taking the census that it was radically imperfect, but there has been nowhere in the whole Union, a more glaring and absurd illustration of its deficiencies than in the city of Philadelphia. That gross injustice has been done to this municipality is beyond all doubt, and we trust that the Mayor and City Councils may at once devise measures for securing a correct enumeration, so that the city may be placed in its true and proper statistical position.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

YESTERDAY a variety of interesting and important subjects were introduced to the notice of the Social Science Association, but among these there were two that particularly deserve the thoughtful consideration of all classes of citizens. Electoral Reform was treated by the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew in an elaborate address that explained the theory and practice of his plan for securing a proper representation of the minority in the representative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government by a system of a cumulative voting, and J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., set forth, in an able argument, the importance and necessity for a reform in the civil service. These two subjects, although distinct, have an intimate connection with each other, as they touch upon two of the principal evils that have grown up about our political system, that have been productive of demoralization, fraud, and corruption, and that threaten the worst consequences in the future. If some plan can be devised by which both the majority and minority can be fairly represented in the Government, one of the worst effects of the present plan of dividing the nation into two political parties, despite the variety of interests outside of those of a mere party character that ought to have a hearing, would be obviated, and independent voters, who now are able to do nothing when objectionable candidates are put up but to scratch their names, would be able to make their influence felt and respected. Any scheme for the accomplishment of such a result as this will of course be resisted by mere trading politicians, who are interested in keeping things as they are at present, and the party lines defined as sharply as possible, so that when election day comes round they can poll a large vote for the "straight-out" ticket; but, on the other hand, the noble army of "scratchers," the men who hold the balance of power, the independent voters, whose number is, we are happy to believe, increasing every year, have a right to demand that they shall have an opportunity afforded them to make their wishes known in the most effective manner possible.

We are not prepared to say that the cumulative system proposed by Mr. Buckalew, by which a voter may distribute his votes among a number of candidates or concentrate them upon one, as he thinks fit, is the best that can be devised, but it is at least the best that has yet been proposed, and is well worthy of a trial as a great improvement over the plan at present in vogue. Mr. Buckalew, whether he succeeds or not in having the cumulative system generally adopted, is entitled to great credit for the disinterested and unpartisan manner in which he has advocated it. A Democrat himself, he induced the people of Bloomsburg to try the cumulative plan at a time when the Democrats were largely in the majority, and when they were certain to suffer the defeat of several of their candidates by indulging in such an experiment. Such a piece of enlightenment on the part of a Democrat is as rare as it is praiseworthy, and all impartial men will be glad to give Mr. Buckalew the credit he deserves.

The demoralization of our civil service is one of the natural results of corruption in party politics, and all the indications are that it is almost hopeless to expect any adequate reform in the present disgraceful system of distributing the Government offices as political rewards until the independent voters are able to make themselves heard in a more potent manner than by mere protests. These are subjects that ought to be kept before the public constantly, and urged with pertinacity, and we hope that the deliberations of the Social Science Association will have the effect of exciting an attention to them that will lead to beneficial results.

Chief Justice Chase to Retire from the Bench.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Some of Mr. Chase's friends have called at his house and failed to see him. This was never before so in their case. He has given up his residence in the city and removed to quarters in the distant suburbs.

It is now distinctly and unreservedly announced by Ohioans that they believe Chief Justice Chase will retire from the bench this winter and live a private inactive life for the remainder of his days. His retired pay will be an ample competence for himself and family.

NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET ST.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and see this superior furnace at the manufacturer's warerooms.
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIREPLACE HEATER.—Twenty men are now employed in putting up these great fuel-saving base burners. They are the most economical and only Hot-air Fireplace Heater in the market. Two thousand testimonials can be shown in favor of this heater. Do not fail to call and examine it at the manufactory of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range, that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three rooms in the coldest weather with less coal than any other range in the market. Call and see this Range in operation at the warerooms of the manufacturer.
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85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
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Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1·40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
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TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
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WHEELER & WILSON
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For Sale on Easy Terms.
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DIAMONDS
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Overcoats, $6.
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Overcoats, $45. $15 to $35.
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Customers from 6 years old to 60
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Overcoats from $6 to $60.

We have an endless variety of styles of OVERCOATS, adapted to any size, shape, age, or season, together with full suits of every grade, from $10 upward.

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CHARLES STOKES & Co.
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O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
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R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
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A $15 Winter Overcoats.
T $15 Winter Overcoats.
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These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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TAILORS,
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A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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The Best Quality!
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Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwem

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THE TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN THE STOCK OF LYONS MADE SILKS WILL BE EXHAUSTED, AND THEIR PLACE SUPPLIED BY GERMAN AND SWISS GOODS, WHICH CLOSELY IMITATE THEM IN APPEARANCE, BUT LACK THEIR DURABLE QUALITIES.

MANY PERSONS ARE NATURALLY SURPRISED AT THE LOW PRICES FOR SILK GOODS NOW PREVAILING, BUT IT IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LARGE QUANTITIES HURRIED OUT OF FRANCE TO BE CONVERTED INTO SPECIF, GIVING A TEMPORARY SUPPLY TO THE MARKETS OF THIS COUNTRY, SURE TO BE SOON FOLLOWED BY A COMPLETE DEARTH.

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WE DETERMINED AT THE OPENING OF THIS PRESENT SEASON TO PUT IN OPERATION A LONG CHERISHED PLAN OF RETAILING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT THE SAME PRICES ASKED FOR THEM BY OUR LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. SO FAR WE ARE MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH OUR EFFORTS. ALTHOUGH OUR PERCENTAGE OF PROFITS HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED, WE HAVE BEEN FULLY COMPENSATED BY OUR LARGELY INCREASED SALES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
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For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
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WORLD-RENOWNED
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Attention is invited to the celebrated
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AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
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10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

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Great Bargains in
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS.
Must be Sold,
Wholesale or Retail, at
J. S. BORGENSKI'S
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 26 wfm 3t Above Market street.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE Academy of Music, or on Broad or Spruce streets, or Nineteenth street cars, a GOLD BREAST-PIN with pendants, one of which was missing—pin being attached to a black lace barb. A liberal reward will be paid the finder, on leaving the same at No. 18 BANK Street, or No. 702 N. NINETEENTH Street. 10 25 2trp

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WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
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WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
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WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY—Unrivalled for Elegance and Cheapness.
Upholstered Goods in Plush, Terry, and Hair Cloth. 10 24 mwfrp3m
1202 Superb Parlor and Chamber Suits. 1202

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

THE GREAT AMERICAN,
1202 MARKET STREET, PHILADA., 1202
Is the leading Furniture and Bedding House, having the Largest, Best, and Cheapest stock.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
Splendid Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Suits. 10 24 mwfrp3m

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfm3m4p

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE BY MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
We invite the attention of the public to the stock of splendid Cabinet Furniture, now on exhibition at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
It will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY MORNING, the 27th, at 11 o'clock.
Sale Peremptory.
THOS. BIRCH & SON,
10 25 2t4p AUCTIONEERS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Jeremiah Beetle" in Tom Taylor's comedy of *The Babes in the Wood* and "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *M. P.* will be represented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lisa Weber troupe will perform the burlesque of *Ernani* this evening.

On Monday next Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will commence a series of performances of English tragedy.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of attractive features will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting programme is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining variety of songs, burlesques, and dances will be performed this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S Menagerie and Circus is now located at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. This show includes a first-rate troupe of equestrians and acrobats and thirty dens of living animals. Performances are given every afternoon and evening.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—We desire to call the attention of our numerous lady readers to the card of J. B. Casselberry & Co., Bee Hive Dry-goods Store, No. 920 Chesnut street. The selection of goods in this mammoth establishment is the most extensive in the country, embracing every variety. A visit to the Bee Hive is certain to result in both pleasure and profit.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The stock of elegant furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. Lejambre, to be sold without reserve by T. Birch & Son, auctioneers, is now on exhibition. The sale will take place at 11 o'clock on Thursday, at No, 1117 Chesnut street. The public are invited to examine this furniture, which is equal if not superior to any in the city.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, NO 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

FROM G. F. J. COLBURN, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, NEWARK, N. J.—The popular dentrifice, known as Sozodont, besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best*. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS will sell on Tuesday next the valuable property No. 1221 Walnut street; wide front, with back outlets; location central; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Sale positive.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," with Brush, ready for use.

MARRIED.

TURNER—MCCAY.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, RICHARD H. TURNER to Miss BECKIE ROSE, daughter of Alexander McCay, Esq. *

DIED.

BURGIN.—On Sunday, 23d instant, Dr. GEORGE H. BURGIN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 331 South Fifth street, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock. *

MOORE.—On the 25th instant, SARAH MOORE, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends and members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1716 Sansom street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

GEORGE W. LEHMAN,
10 26 3t Secretary.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ THE STATED MEETING OF THE OPTICAL SECTION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 P. M. 1t

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO;

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. 10 15 ws 4t

DRY GOODS.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

Bee Hive Dry Goods Store,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Immense Stock.

1 CASE BLACK BEAVER CLOTHS, $1·75.
BLACK BEAVERS, $1 75 to $10.
BLACK VELVET BEAVERS, $5 to $10.
BLACK AND BROWN CUT ASTRAKHANS, $5.
SUPERIOR BLACK ASTRAKHANS, $15.
PURPLE AND BLACK DOG SKINS, VERY CHEAP.
HEAVY WHITE, BLUE AND SCARLET OPERA CLOTHS.
HEAVY BLUE AND SCARLET HONEYCOMB CLOTHS
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1, $1 25, $1·75, $2.
BLACK VELVETEENS, 75c. to $4.
BLUE AND BROWN SILK PLUSHES, EXTRA QUALITY.

DEPOT FOR WATERPROOF CLOTHS, ALL COLORS, FROM 75c. TO $2.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—Best $1 KID GLOVES in this city.
Large stock of BAJOU and other fine Kid Gloves at old prices, no advance.

J. R. C. & CO.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Waterproof Suits, $8·50.
Plaid Waterproof Suits, our own make.
Cloth Suits, all colors, from $17 to $50.
Poplin Suits, Rich and Elegant, all colors, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35.
Diagonal Cloth Suits, newest article out.
Black and White, and Tartan Plaid Cloth Suits.
Gray Fringed Shawl Suits, $8·50.
Grey Fringed Cloths by the yard.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Orders taken in the Cloak Room for Suits, Cloaks, etc. etc.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

5 cases New York Mills Muslins, 19½c.
Superior Shaker Flannels, 37½c.
4-4 Shaker, All-wool, 50c.
White Gilbert Flannels, 25c. to $1.
Heavy Skirting Flannel.
Scarlet and Blue Opera Flannels, 50c.
Blue and Scarlet Plaid Flannels, 58c.
1 case 12-4 Heavy Marseilles Quilts, $3 to $12.
1 case 12-4 Honeycomb Quilts, $2·90.
1 case 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks, 62c.
Huckaback and Damask Towels, $1 to $12 per dozen.
160 dozen Napkins, $1 per dozen.
A fine line of very fine Napkins.
Best makes of Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, cheap.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

Broche Long Shawls, $10 to $200.
Broche Long Shawls, Open Centres.
Broche Long Shawls, Closed Centres.
Broche Long Shawls, Scarlet and Black, Open Centres.
Broche Square Shawls, $10 to $50.
Broche Square Shawls, Black Centres.
Broche Square Shawls, Scarlet Centres.
Broche Square Shawls, Closed Centres.

Largest and cheapest stock of BROCHE and PAISLEY SHAWLS offered at Retail in this Market.

1 lot Large Extra Rich Broche Scarfs, $12.
Striped Shawls from $5 to $22.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in this market.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

Black Silks, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·65, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3·50, $4·75.

HEAVY WIDE COLORED SILKS, ALL SHADES.

SILK AT OLD PRICES.

1 more case Irish Roll Poplins, $1·45. Above goods not sold elsewhere for less than $1·75.
1 case Irish Roll Poplins, $2. Equal to Pim's.
1 case colored Epinglines, $1·37, worth $1·75.
1 case Serges, cloth colors.
Plain Serges, all shades, 75c. to $1·25.

DRESS GOODS, STOCK ALL NEW.

1 case Rich Striped Dress Goods, 30c.

Mourning Goods.

The newest, cleanest, and cheapest line of Mourning Goods at our mourning counter to be found at retail in this city.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
1t4p No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
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BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

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Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mws3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL,

In addition to their stock of

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STAPLE GOODS.

FINE BLANKETS,
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DAMASK NAPKINS,
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WHITE CORDUROY,
BLACK VELVETEENS.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD FLANNELS.
9 19 mws rptf

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N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—

A new lot of Worked Cushion Patterns that are very cheap.
Worked Slippers at 75c., $1, up to $3 per pair.
A new lot of Children's Blue, White, and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Spun Silk Gloves.
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Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose at 25, 30, 31, 35, 38, 40, 50, and 62½c. a pair.
Gents' Full Regular-made Half-Hose 20 to 25c.
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Children's Extra Length Hose.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear.
New Styles of Worked Collars and Cuffs.
Lace Collars, very cheap, at 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50, 62½, 75c., $1, and $1·25
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New Lace Hdkfs. at $1 and $1·25.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings.
A new lot of Guipure Bands.

WIDE BLACK SASH RIBBONS.

Fancy Ribbons for Bows, Etc., Etc.
Black Silks, $1·50 up to $3 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 35, 37½c., up to $1 per yard.
Job lots Plaid Dress Goods at 25c. up to $1.
Mixed Goods for suits.
All-wool Flannels 25, 28, 31, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
A job lot of Crib and Cradle Blankets, slightly imperfect, very cheap.

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9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

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A story illustrating the sin of false pretenses.
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WAR BALLOONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The battle in the air, which was reported the other day by both English and Belgian newspapers, seemed almost too incredible for belief, yet, as it has not been contradicted, there is probably truth in it. Our readers may remember that this is one of the incidents referred to a short time previously, in these columns, as having been prefigured in romance, but at that time not yet realized. From present appearances, however, it seems likely that such conflicts may become common affairs. The numerous aerial attempts and adventures of both French and Prussians in the existing war bid fair to add materially to the stock of useful knowledge on such subjects, and to lead to a more general use of balloons for military purposes hereafter; and the greater the number of belligerent balloons the greater the probability of their collision. A vastly increased use of balloons during future wars appears, in fact, to be seriously contemplated by the English Government, which has recently been carrying on quite an extensive series of aeronautic experiments at Woolwich.

The results of some of these essays have proved, according to the London press, very interesting. It is said as regards captive balloons—which are the most practically useful for purposes of reconnoissance—that a height of six hundred feet at a horizontal distance of 3600 feet is best to enable the observers to secure the widest expanse of view. To be lower gives insufficient range; to be higher entails atmospheric obscurities; and to be nearer is too hazardous. Again, it is said that a captive balloon attains stability, and remains, like a kite, at rest, "when the horizontal resultant of the ascensional force and the tension of the cord are equal to the force of the wind." The machine being steady, a fresh device is brought into play—this has been actually done, we understand, at Woolwich—to utilize science for the prosecution of war. Eight cameras and lenses have been arranged about the car at equal distances, and a complete view of the surrounding country has thus been photographed for transmission to the authorities below. Photographers will understand how this may be done under such circumstances to advantage, by a consideration of the fact that the refraction of the visual rays is the same for all objects coming under the same angle, while in a horizontal ground-view it is very irregular. The balloon view affords, then, a uniform refraction of circle, and a more certain relative position of the object.

But, although to get accurate pictures of the surrounding country is important, to convey instant intelligence to friends below may be more so. The old plan of doing this was as follows:—A message was written on a tube of white pasteboard shaped like a cartridge and open at both ends. To this a bullet was attached, and the apparatus, being slipped over a line, ran easily to its attached end at the earth. The new method is much more elegant and scientific. It consists in the use of telegraphy and was to some extent practised in our own war. By the new system for the field adopted by the British War Office, it is claimed that lines of telegraph can be carried through the air from the earth to a balloon several miles distant. The wire can be paid out, it is said, as fast as the balloon travels, so that, even if a captive balloon breaks or soars away, communication can be kept up with it for at least six miles. Or, again, two or more balloons can be sent up and kept in telegraphic communication with each other by means of aerial and land lines, so that telegraphic operations can be effected from the balloon to headquarters, and thence to the base of operations. These experiments, it will be remembered, were in some degree made on the Potomac, but with only partial and unsatisfactory results. The reports from Woolwich tell a far more hopeful story. They declare that the trials made there have unmistakably shown that the advantages, in reconnoissance, of this application of balloons are incalculable. "It enabled the observing officers to survey an area of thirty square miles, not vaguely, but sharply pictured before them." And "it was found by practice that great skill can be attained in judging of the relative position of masses of troops, while minuter details can be subsequently obtained at leisure by field-glasses, as to the position of mountain gorges, passes, limits of woods, course of streams," etc. If the accounts before us are not too warmly drawn, the problem of effectually employing balloons for military purposes will be solved by this happy combination of photography and the telegraph.

There is no doubt, at all events, that the English authorities are earnestly engaged in this investigation, and the English journals express sanguine hopes of the trials in progress at Woolwich. Two officers, Captains Brackenbury and Noble, have been despatched thence to the respective seats of war, to pick up and compare information, and it is whispered that war balloons are already being manufactured in the Royal Arsenal, and that officers of the Royal Engineers, from generals downward, are to be trained in their use. The difficulties experienced by French and Prussians in the use of military balloons are attributed to the fact that they have few or no officers of their own accustomed to their use, a disadvantage which none of the great powers are likely in future to overlook, or fail to provide for.

A CORRUPT BENCH AND DEMORALIZED BAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Something more than a year ago a large number of members of the New York bar sought to protect themselves from the political influences which are rapidly corrupting what little of honesty is left on the New York bench and demoralizing the New York bar, by forming a sort of protective association. Some of the most prominent and respected lawyers of the cityattached themselves to it. We do not know how far the association has succeeded as such, but it is very clear, no matter what its exertions, that it has done little to counteract the increasing demoralization. That the necessity for activity on its part, and that of reputable members of the bar generally, is as great as ever, is freshly proved by the disgraceful scene on Monday in Recorder Hackett's Court. It is unnecessary to recount the facts in this place. No thinking reader can rise from their perusal without convictions of the corruption and demoralization of bench and bar, and the consequent danger to public peace and personal security. A murderer brought up for trial for his life declares himself in fear of the judge who is to try him, because he believes him to be influenced by party leaders whom the prisoner has offended. Judges Hackett and Bedford ridiculed the affidavit which the prisoner's counsel presented, but they cannot afford to content themselves with a general denial of its allegations. In spite of the disgustingly offensive manner and tone of the counsel who presented it, which serve in some degree to distract attention from the serious charges against the Recorder, the affidavit leaves on the reader's mind the impression that it is probably true. The corruption of the men and party with whom Recorder Hackett is associated is so notorious that their odium extends to all about them, and it is not difficult to convince men that the Recorder is a most improper person to sit in judgment on this prisoner. It is usual and very natural, we suppose, for prisoners to think they "stand in danger of their lives from the judge on the bench," but in this instance there is reason to think that the stale old legal joke thus framed into an affidavit is no joke at all. Aside from these disgusting personal revelations, the trial on Monday revealed the bitterness of the war between the rival Democratic factions; and the majority of those who study the reports will have less hesitation than heretofore in crediting the old assertion that Tammany kills as well as buys its enemies.

But this is not the only incident revealing the rapid demoralization of the legal profession in this misgoverned city. There are frequent instances in which judges have intimidated lawyers and threatened them with personal enmity in the event of their offending. It is only a few months since that a prominent if not reputable lawyer proclaimed in a New York court the infamous doctrine that counsel in defense of a criminal's life are justified in any effort to destroy the character of an innocent witness—a doctrine from which every honest lawyer, as every honest man, will indignantly dissent. It is still later that a most unjustifiable "salvage suit"—belonging to proceedings which ought to be wholly inadmissible in any court, since they begin and develop in conspiracy—has long occupied the attention of a court, forced defendants to heavy costs, and resulted in a judgment which cannot be enforced because of the irresponsibility of the lawyer who instituted the proceedings. On Monday another court was employed for some hours in hearing the applications of a lady who was forced to bring suit to get her papers out of the hands of a lawyer whom she had dismissed.

These are but a few of many glaring instances which we might quote as revealing the disgraceful condition of legal practice here. The corruption of the courts is, of course, the natural consequence of the corruption of our local politics, and there can be no thorough reformation of the bar until the bench has been purified by the deposition of these mere tools of Tammany. We do not despair of the final reformation even of the New York judiciary; but in the meantime the legal fraternity owes it to itself and the public to combine to maintain its own independence and purity. When the bar has sunk so low as to seek the favor of the bench and fear its enmity, there is no security for honest clients and lawyers in any of our courts.

THE ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The best commentary that can be made upon the rumored intervention of England to secure peace in France—in the present state of our information as to that intervention—comes to us in the statement that a new French loan of fifty millions of dollars has been put upon the London market by one of the most respectable banking-houses of the British capital. The Government of the French republic is not very likely to sign itself out of existence at the moment when it is borrowing money to carry on the great national conflict by virtue of which it exists. The reported terms of the settlement said to be proposed by England are of such a nature that if they were to be accepted by the belligerents they could secure an immediate termination of the international war between France and Germany only at the expense of an ultimate civil war in the former country, if not of an ultimate revolution in the latter country also. The chief interest of these rumors to the world at large—supposing them not to prefigure, as it is more than doubtful whether they do prefigure, any serious diplomatic action—consists in the evidence which they afford of increasing difficulties in the way of Prussian occupation of France. Had the bombardment of Paris been presently practicable, or had the republic organized for France no better means of self-defense than the empire bequeathed to her, we should have heard nothing of English intervention at Versailles and Berlin. All that these reports now set forth as a proper basis for peace could have been attained by Prussia without much practical trouble, immediately upon the fall of Sedan, had Prussia then been willing, as she now seems to be, to listen to the voice either of moderation in her own counsels or of foreign powers counselling forbearance. The Regency of the Empress, which it is now averred that Prussia is anxious to restore, was then an existing fact. The city of Paris, now found to be so formidable a fortress, was then supposed to be at the mercy of the invaders. Whatever may be the upshot of the pending negotiations, it will hardly be thought, we suspect, by the great body of intelligent observers throughout Christendom, that it was worth the while of Bismarck and King William to inflict two months of horrible devastation and destruction upon the two foremost nations of Europe for the purpose of restoring an empire, overthrown by German valor, against the will of a great capital made impregnable and a great people called under arms by the downfall of that empire.

HOW TO BE POLITICIANS.

From the New Orleans Republican.

Labor societies are good enough in their place. Two men never met and compared their thoughts on a good subject without benefit to both; and in the societies where laborers assemble to discuss the interests of their profession, there is a constant incentive to thought and mental progress. All such societies meet with our cheerful support. We should be pleased to know that each and every class of laboring men in New Orleans had its regular organization, and that the members were sufficiently numerous and independent to support a quiet and comfortable hall with a good library in it. Suppose the carpenters and builders, who are very numerous and thrifty in New Orleans, had a meeting-room where they could assemble in the evening to discuss the interests of the business, and where, when a question of measurement, of supports, of braces, of beams, or other matter, came up, the difficulty could be settled by turning to the latest authority on the subject, either among the older heads of the profession or in the newest book on the subject. Hundreds of young mechanics would have a place to spend their evenings at with profit to themselves. Married men, too, who now go to the corner grocery and pass the time by taking a sociable drink, would save their money and improve their leisure hours in the company of intelligent craftsmen or of readable books and papers. There are five or ten thousand carpenters in this city, and they no doubt have some kind of an association, but we have never heard that they had a library, or even a meeting room. Suppose, too, that the shoemakers had a such a place, where they could meet and discuss the wants and interests of their profession, instead of being called together, as they were on Thursday night, to be lectured by Smallwood and Johnson into a kind of fever about matters which they cannot rectify except in a given way.

Every mechanical profession that has a responsible standing in New Orleans ought to have a reading-room and lyceum. The members who are too domestic to spend their evenings at such places could nevertheless make use of the Lyceum as a resort to meet their friends on occasion, and there also they could rely upon finding such books and such information as every man sometimes wants in the course of his week's work. Besides, it would afford a place for the interchange of thought and suggestion, which never comes amiss in this world of activity and intelligence. Fathers who are raising sons to be mechanics, and employers who are instructing apprentices, would have a place at which they could trust their charges, satisfied that nothing immoral would be seen, and nothing intoxicating would be sold. How many inventors might New Orleans turn out, and how many fortunes might her children amass, if they only had the appliances to study scientific mechanics as it is printed and illustrated in the organs of the trade! It is now almost impossible to find in the city a reliable or recent book on any of the subjects that engage the attention of our artisans.

When mechanics of any class assemble to discuss politics as a branch of their profession, they make a mistake. And a sad one, at that, for themselves, for they are only playing a game which some shrewd old office-hunter is watching to take advantage of. Politics is greatly misunderstood by the great mass of people. Almost every man believes he is fit to be a politician, and he not only votes himself to be entirely competent to run the State, but he is willing to trust any of his neighbors to do the same thing. This is a great mistake. It is the most serious error into which the otherwise clear-headed people of this country ever fell. Politics is a profession, and in providing for its conduct society should be more careful than it is in selecting a lawyer, a doctor or a watchmaker, because the politician has to make laws to protect mankind against the unfaithful lawyer, doctor or watchmaker. If all the trades had reading-rooms at which the members attended for their mental improvement, the craftsmen would soon learn that the evils in legislation about which they complain so much do not spring from politics, but from the want of it. A badly mended watch is never reported as the work of a watchmaker, but of a botch; and so it is with good and bad government. Character is the main thing in politics, as it is in every other trade. If a politician is reliable and trustworthy in private life, there is no great danger of his doing much evil in office; but if he is unsafe in his personal relations, and if he is not a reliable adviser in generai matters, there are great and overwhelming objections to his being fastened on the public as a politician. Mechanics ought to do one thing, and that is to forget that they are a class. Politics is designed for the benefit of all; and the laborer or the professional man who sets himself up as entitled to enjoy its benefits is just the man to be avoided. He develops selfishness in his egotistic claim, and whether he is a shoemaker, like Mr. Mueller, or whether he is a Democratic mouthpiece, like Mr. Smallwood, he ought to be discountenanced and discouraged. The true science of our popular system is for every man who can not trust one or the other of the great political parties, to make himself conversant with political principles and with the public men on both sides, and when the day of election arrives to vote for the best men, satisfied that the interests of society will never be betrayed by good officers. And this is what we recommend to the shoemakers who had their ears tickled by Messrs. Smallwood and Johnson. These two men have an axe to grind, and if they can get the shoemakers to turn the grindstone, it will be so much clear gain. We do not ask their support as a class. We only know them as individual citizens. If our platform suits them, let them support that. It was made in the interest of all, and not for any set of men. It offers protection and support to the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the black and the white. If the shoemakers want more than this, or something special for themselves, they can not get it from us.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88 Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
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Joshua P. Eyre,
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J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $310,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
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Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
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JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on the Mississippi river must be well strapped.

The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next. 10 25 6t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFFMAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL WAGNER, JR.,
10 19 wfm 5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
10 21fmw5t Auditor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870. No. 32.
THOMAS M. RICHARDS vs. AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS.

To AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS, RESPONDENT:—Take notice that a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed has been granted by the Court, returnable SATURDAY, November 5, 1870.
ISAAC GERHART,
No. 126 South SIXTH Street,
10 24 26no1 3 4t* Solicitor for Libellant.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of Mails by the Steamer Great Republic.

The steamer Great Republic brought dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 12, and from Yokohama to Sept. 23. The intelligence was summarized in cable despatches from San Francisco some days ago. Letters and papers embodying it having now reached that city, we supplement it with details.

China—Perils of Foreigners.

The news from China is not reassuring, so far as the foreign question is concerned. The Chief of the Foreign Office, Tseng Kuo Fan, is reported to have strongly recommended the refusal of Count Rochechouart's demand for the execution of the Mandarins concerned in the outbreak. At Chinkiang and Ningpo the populace had been showing increasing signs of hostility. At the latter place a placard had been posted, the account bearing a significantly strong likeness to that which preluded the outbreak at Tien-tsin. From Pekin everything was reported quiet, and likely to continue so through the winter. The report was again current that Chung How, late Governor of Tien-tsin, goes to Paris, with a Chinaman who returned with Mr. Brown last year, and with Mr. Meadows and two young Frenchmen. A secret edict is out, laughing at the idea of giving up a Mandarin to foreigners. Count Rochechouart's proceedings are severely criticised by foreigners, and Chinese officials are becoming very insolent to him. It is stated that Mr. Wade is going home, and that the American Minister and his family are to spend their winter in the South. Count Rochechouart's next ultimatum will expire on the 7th of September. He and Mr. Wade are to leave on the 9th of the month, with Chung How, for Tien-tsin, to endeavor to settle matters there. The Christian missionaries were generally leaving their stations, and assembling for refuge and safety at Pekin and other central points. The feeling of uneasiness is general. Tien-tsin advices to September 7 set forth that that place remained quiet under the guns of the different men-of-war in port. Tens of thousands of soldiers, the Chinese say, had been collected here, waiting their supplies of food from the south, in order to carry them through the coming contest with foreigners More vigorous measures were apparently being adopted for the apprehension of the culprits in the recent massacre. Hence there was more quiet, and a feeling of greater confidence and security. The Mohammedan rebels of the northwest were reported to be on their way to Pekin in force, and already to have arrived near the borders of this province. This, it was affirmed, accounted for recent seizures, rather than any desire to do justice to the hated foreigner.

A VICEROY'S ASSASSINATION.

The *North China Herald* gives the following account of the assassination of the Viceroy of Pekin, Ma:—"It appears that a relation of Ma, either by blood or adoption, was in poor circumstances at Shantung, and, according to common usage, resolved to take advantage of his kinship with a person of the wealth which Ma was known or supposed to possess. Accordingly, he repaired to Fanking and claimed large pecuniary aid or a remunerative office. The latter alternative was, we are told, declined, but the Viceroy gave a considerable sum, which, however, did not by any means satisfy the applicant. He pressed for more money, wrote, obtained audiences, and, in a word, persecuted Ma beyond endurance. At last at a personal interview he was peremptorily told that if he was not satisfied he had better leave the city, for no more would be given him. Stung to fury by this intimation, he drew a dagger, and flinging himself upon the Viceroy, inflicted a wound in the groin which is said to have transfixed his bowels and penetrated the skin in front. The assassin was immediately seized and secured, but as soon as the affair was known outside a rumor was started first that certain Frenchmen had obtained access to the Viceroy and had killed him, and then that some of the French-disciplined soldiers acting under foreign orders had done the deed. The yamen was at once surrounded and carefully searched, but nothing to justify their suspicion was discovered. But as every attempt was made to keep Ma's dangerous state concealed, rumor soon became busy, and the most absurd stories were soon in circulation."

Japan—Neutrality Proclamation.

The news of the war in Europe had reached Japan, and the Government of the Mikado had issued a proclamation of neutrality, which had found its way into the newspapers without official authority.

POLITICS.

The *Gazette* of September 22 has the following:—"The ordinary dulness that pervades every land that has no stirring political action going on within its boundaries has quite taken possession of Japan. There has been a little change among the Mikado's Ministers; but it has ceased to be a matter of any interest to foreigners on the spot who is 'in' and who is 'out.' It cannot therefore be of any moment to those we write for, at a distance. All that comes under our immediate notice is of a tolerably satisfactory character, and shows that the Government is going through with its work of reconstruction in a very painstaking, thoughtful, and generous spirit. All the old retainers of the Chiogunate are now provided for, and if the incomes of the higher ranks among them are not so large as before, their grade is honorably fixed, and they are spared the infliction of supporting a number of personal retainers. The army and navy are both on a more legitimate footing than heretofore; and everything seems to point to a long period of repose, such as may give the Mikado and his Ministers time and opportunity for consolidating matters throughout the Empire."

NOTABLES LEAVING THE EMPIRE.

Among the more prominent incidents of the month none is more suggestive than the fact that a party of officers of rank, from Satsuma, Tosa, Choshiu and Bizen, have been appointed to start for Europe by the outgoing Pacific Mail steamer. The intelligence first reached us that Prince Satsuma himself and some other nobles had determined on going to the seat of war to observe how Western nations settle their differences when negotiations fail. It turns out otherwise. The old territorial Princes are not themselves going, but their high officers; and these will accompany a Mia, or Prince of the Imperial House, a youth of about twenty years of age, who stands in the relationship of uncle to the Emperor. We are quite sure that the young Prince and his suite will be received everywhere with distinction, and that their visit to America and Europe will be of material advantage to their country. We sincerely wish that Satsuma and other of the old Daimios would themselves take a foreign tour. It would do more than anything else could to sweep away all old prejudices.

SILK AND SILK-WORMS.

The war in Europe has quite put a stop to business in the great staples of silk and silkworms' eggs. Tea, therefore, becomes the only article of staple export in which the Japanese can deal with the foreigner. Imports are consequently much depressed; as, if the natives cannot sell they are unable to buy. The two last seasons have been so bad for the rice crop throughout the country, that the importation of rice has been prodigious—but naturally diminishing the power of purchasing the ordinary staple imports. Up to the present period, however, the weather has been very fine this season, and the best hopes are entertained of an abundant harvest. It is devoutly to be hoped that the weather may continue favorable: for with the stoppage of the silk trade added to a bad harvest, the effects upon the country would be very ruinous.

—The occupants of a house at Kinderhook, in New York, said to have been haunted for some months past, recently found a solution of the mystery in the discovery of a human skeleton beneath the flooring of one of the rooms. Previous to the discovery night was made hideous by groans, screams, and tramping of feet through the house, but since then, singular enough to say, the noises have ceased altogether.

WRECK OF THE CONTINENTAL.

Foundering of the North Pacific Transportation Steamer—Incidents of the Wreck—One Hundred and One Persons with Difficulty Saved—Nine Probably Lost.

From the Alta Californian.

The steamer Continental, Captain C. C. Dall, sailed from Mazatlan on Monday, 26th September, about 9 P. M., leaving the United States steamer Ossipee in port, bound for Magdalena Bay. On the night of the 27th the wind, which had been blowing strong from the southeast all day, increased to a gale, and by morning it became evident that a "cordanazo," peculiar to the gulf at this season, and one of the most dangerous of hurricanes, was raging. The wind blew from every point of the compass, and the seas were terrific, striking the ship on the bows and on the quarter almost at the same moment. From 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. she lay to off the Cape; about 4 A. M. of the 29th she sprang a leak. The steam pumps were working and kept the water down for a time. These efforts were continued with great energy until about 1 P. M., the water gaining slowly but surely. After 1 o'clock the water gained rapidly, and the situation became desperate, the only encouragement being that the storm had abated slightly, and the raising of the barometer gave hopes that its greatest fury was expended. About 8 30 P. M., the water then having reached the lower between decks, the captain gave orders to take to the boats, himself leading Mrs. Melia to the after starboard boat. The sea had subsided much since morning, but was still terrific, and the utter darkness of the night added greatly to the perils of embarkation. The first boat—the after starboard boat—commanded by Captain Lund, of the brig Augenette (wrecked on the 18th of the preceding month off Mazatlan), was lowered in safety. The starboard waist boat, commanded by the ship's carpenter, and the forward starboard boat, by Captain Dall, were also safely launched. The port forward boat, commanded by Captain Sasa (captain of a Mexican coaster), and the port waist boat, commanded by the second officer, Mr. Bedford, broke the davits during the process of lowering, and were safely lowered only by a miracle. A Frenchman named F. Pedrin was crushed to death by one of these boats, and a Mexican woman, name unknown, was thrown out of the boat and drowned. The second steward received a severe wound on the head and other minor injuries. The after port boat, commanded by the first officer, Mr. Korts, was launched without accident. The night continued stormy, heavy rain squalls succeeding each other. Many suffered greatly, some having only drawers and undershirt, others a shirt and pantaloons, and many exhausted by their labors; during the night the boats were kept headed to the sea, and at daylight each commander made for the land according to the best of his judgment, all by a miracle reaching the shore and beaching in safety—the captain's boat, the port forward boat, Captain Sasa, and the second officer's boat at St. Lucas; the after starboard boat, Captain Lund, and the starboard waist boat, Carpenter, in front of the Fortuna Rancho, about eighteen miles east of San Jose del Cato, and the first officer's boat at the Boca San Cristobald N. N. E. of the Cape, and, strange to say, dead to windward. All were most kindly cared for by the inhabitants. The captain's boat, shortly after daylight of the 29th, discovered a sail, which proved to be the Continental still afloat, but in a sinking condition. Six or seven men were visible on board of her, and two or three on rafts, one in a little fishing skiff belonging to the captain. About the same time the port forward boat (Captain Smith) was discovered, and it being a large metallic life-boat with only sixteen persons, Captain Dall hailed her to aid in taking off those on board and on the raft; at the same time he called to those on board the Continental to spring into the sea and by the aid of a spar to swim to the boat. Two were rescued from the rafts, but those on board the wreck were afraid to make the efforts; they remained, and were in all probability lost. The port forward boat, having a mutinous crew, refused to go to their assistance. The captain's boat being greatly overcrowded, having twenty in all, overhauled Sasa's boat, transferred five men and by peremptory orders and threats sent them back to the aid of those on deck. It was ascertained subsequently that they returned but a short distance and then abandoned them. During the night of the 29th fires were built at the cape by those already landed, as a beacon for the other boats. And early next morning two boats commanded by Captain Dall and the Chief-Engineer, Mr. Coughlin, put to sea to aid those remaining. They were scarcely clear of the Cape when the Ossipee made her appearance, and Captain Dall boarding her, she put to sea to the site of the wreck, but not a trace of the Continental could be discovered, but the poor fellows on the rafts were picked up; so that none were lost except those who remained on the ship, and the man on the Captain's skiff, the second cook, named Taylor. The wreck was visited as late as 2 P. M., on the 29th, by Mr. Bedford, second officer. The indraw still being very dangerous, he called to those on board to come to the boat. Mr. L. P. Green, a passenger, swam off with a compass. Mr. Lytle, who was exceedingly sick, was lowered, but was so exhausted that he had to give up the attempt. The rest were afraid to make the effort, and nothing more is known of their fate, except that the ship foundered about dark. Thus of one hundred and ten passengers and crew, as nearly as can be ascertained nine only were lost, and of these there is just a bare possibility that seven may have been rescued, as it is known that they had small rafts constructed of mess tables and life preservers.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.—To-morrow the annual State election will be held in West Virginia, State officers, members of the Legislature, and members of the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress being chosen. The candidates for State officers and Congress are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
*Wm. E. Stevenson,	John J. Jacob.
FOR JUDGE OF APPEALS.	
*James H Brown,	Charles P. T. Moore.
FOR AUDITOR.	
*Thomas Bogges,	E. A. Bennett.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
*James M. Pipes,	John M. Phelps.
FOR TREASURER.	
*James A. Macaulay,	J. S. Burdett.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
A. B. Caldwell,	Joseph Spriggs.
FOR CONGRESS.	
1st Dis.—Nathan Goff, Jr.,	John J. Davis.
2d Dis.—*Jas. C. McGrew,	O. P. Downey.
3d Dis.—*John S. Witcher,	F. Hereford.

The elections held in West Virginia since its admission to the Union have resulted as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864—President...	23,152	10,438	12,714R
1866............	23,802	17,158	6,644R
1868—Governor...	26,935	22,218	4,717R
" —President..	29,025	20,306	8,719R

The vote in the three Congressional districts in 1868 was as follows:—

District.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1st..............	11,569	10,729	840R
2d...............	9,149	6,518	2,631R
3d...............	6,214	4,805	1,409R

The only election of importance held in 1869 was for members of the State Legislature, which resulted as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans..........	18	32	50
Democrats............	4	24	28
Republican maj.	14	8	22

The Legislature to be elected to-morrow will be charged with the duty of electing a successor to United States Senator Waitman T. Willey, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1871.

There can be but little doubt of the success of the Republican ticket to-morrow and the election of a majority of Republicans to both branches of the Legislature. The success of the Republican candidates in the Second and Third Congressional districts is also assured, although the Democrats have hopes of carrying the First district. They have crippled their chances to carry this district, however, by nominating an unpopular man of the Vallandigham school. The Democratic platform is of the old-fashioned sort, and joins issue on all the dead questions.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

$12,500. $12,500.
MORTGAGES.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
A Few Strictly First-class Mortgages
Of above amounts. Properties on ARCH Street, West of Broad. Apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 24 12t PHILADELPHIA.

7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA.

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
EDWARD DARLINGTON,
1 4 1 0 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26† PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 29†

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 24†

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
48 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ½ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.

Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

10 13 12t

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES,
UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st day of October next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James river, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:—

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners, 50, 60, and 80 tons.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc. on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons; steamer Jamestown (wooden), 1200 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons; schooners Wythe, Roach, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons; and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each about 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet deep.

At TRENTS, or GRAVE-YARD REACH, ten miles below Richmond, wreck of "Gallego," 250 tons; wreck of pilot-boat "Plume," 87 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of old bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of *all* the obstructions named above, or a *portion*—but single bids are preferred for *entire removal* of *all* obstructions at *each* point, as named above; or to give a channel at *Drury's Bluff* 250 wide and 18 feet deep at low water, near right bank of river, and entire removal as above at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bids will state what sum of money, if any, *in addition to the material removed*, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1 P. M. of the 31st day of October next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had at this office.

SEALED SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will also be received at the same time, for the excavation of earth required to reopen "Dutch Gap Canal," according to plans, etc., in this office, involving removal of about 57,000 cubic yards of earth, some above and some below water; none to be carried over one-quarter mile. Price per yard, measured either in cut or embankment, to be given.

Proposals must be in "Duplicate," endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions in James River," and for opening Dutch Gap Canal." *each* accompanied by a *printed* copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

COL. WM. P CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
Baltimore, Md.

10 20 6t

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine
Will sell his magnificent and new collection of
Oil Paintings at Public Sale,
ON THE EVENINGS OF
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

The Sale will take place at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION.

The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by

Schroyer, Vibert, Fauvelet,
Pecrus, Kraus, Brendell,
Van der Venne, Koch Hamon,
Daubigny, Sistery, Hue,
Worms, A. Weber, P. Weber,
Lanfant de Metz, Dargelas, Baron,
Pasini, Schaefels, Suayer,
Meyerheim, Caille, Lasalle,
W. T. Richards, E. L. Henry, Autray,
Veron, Rene Menard, etc. etc.

Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
October 26, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 25 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIREPROOF-SAFES, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 27, at 9 o'clock, about 1000 lots Superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; walnut and cottage chamber suits; 3 fine French plate pier mirrors; 2 superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by Schomacker and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company; walnut wardrobes; sideboards; bookcases; extension and centre tables; fine hair mattresses; feather beds; china; glassware; walnut office furniture; 4 superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring; mahogany high-case clock; cabinetmakers' benches; stoves; fine velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, etc. [10 25 2t

Sale at No. 1338 Chesnut street.
TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
STOCK AND FIXTURES, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, the stock and fixtures.
Catalogues now ready. 10 25 2t

EXECUTORS' SALE,
No. 1418 Walnut street—Estate of ROBERT BURTON, deceased.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BOOKCASE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Meyer Piano, Lace and Damask Curtains, Rich Velvet, Wilton, English Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Friday Morning,
October 28, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture.
Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel, Herring & Co. and Evans & Watson. 10 25 3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Cranes, Moulding Flasks, Vices, Platform Scales, Tools, Shafting, Patterns, Steam Pipe, Steam Fans, Castings, Wrought and Cast Iron, Etc.
On Monday Morning.
October 31, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Washington avenue, by catalogue, the entire machinery, etc., of "The Vulcan Iron and Brass Works."
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 25 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WORK, OF MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), will be sold a portion of the stock of splendid first class Cabinet Furniture of Messrs. A. & H. Lejambre. 10 21 5t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; 6 Rosewood Piano-Fortes, French Plate Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Office Tables and Chairs; China, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Engravings, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
October 28, at 9 o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of well-made Furniture for the parlor, chamber, library, and dining-rooms.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
At 1 o'clock, will be sold seven rosewood piano-fortes.

CABINET SEWING MACHINE.
Also, at same time, one enclosed sewing machine, "Empire Co.," cost $140, in order.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.
Also, the entire stock of furniture of a large dwelling, with the carpets, etc. 10 26 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 27, on four months' credit. [10 21 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
October 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 25 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 10 26 5t
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24†

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 27, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 22 4t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Fifth large trade sale of American and imported furs, etc.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock.

ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffalo and other robes. 10 22 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

NINTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Proceedings of the Second Day's Morning Session—Essays by Hamilton H. Hill, Hon. George H. Yeaman, and others—Discussions on Important Subjects.

The second day's session of the American Social Science Association was begun this morning at eleven o'clock, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, President Eliot in the chair. The President, on calling the meeting to order, stated that a note to Mr. Hare's paper read yesterday had been inadvertently omitted. This was read, and supplemented with a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Ware, who read the entire essay.

The President read an invitation from the Union League, asking the members of the association to visit the League House.

The announcement was then made that any subject considered in the essays of yesterday was open to discussion.

Mr. Elliot, of the Statistical Bureau of Washington, was introduced and made a few remarks on the subject of Mr. Rosengarten's essay, "Civil Service." Mr. Elliot gave a short history of the present state of the civil service. The examinations of candidates are now strict and searching, and are made in writing. A printed form of examination now in use was read, showing that there is now an earnest effort being made to obtain the best talent. The Government clerkships are divided into four grades. Hitherto no examination at all was made when a clerk was promoted to a higher grade. Now an examination is required. The subjects in which the examinations are made are those particular branches in which the several candidates profess to excel, or for which they would have special use in the office which they seek. Mr. Elliot is a member of the examining board which has lately been appointed to take charge of the whole matter.

Mr. Lorin Blodgett said that a person in civil service is like a person in a large mercantile house. There is a pressure of business upon every person in the service, and an unworthy man cannot hold a position long. He cannot afford to, and his over-officers cannot afford to let him remain.

Mr. Mundella, a member of the English Parliament from Sheffield, England, was called upon by the President to give a narrative of the working of the English civil service.

Mr. Mundella said that the English system was in a very good condition. He said that he had been an English politician for over thirty years, and now represented one of the largest and most important districts in England, and yet had never had a voice in the appointment of any candidate to office. He thanked God that it was so. Appointments and promotions are made according to merit. If a boy distinguished himself in the schools he stands a fair chance. If any man apply to a member of Parliament, all he can do is to refer the applicant to the regulators and the examining board. But it must be remembered that these appointments are for life unless there is some dishonesty or irregularity. There is no power to turn out of office. The speaker believed that no better system could be had than the competitive. The Post Office Department had never been better served than it is at present.

Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, said that he thought the great excellence of the English Government Post Office and telegraph systems was not thoroughly understood in this country. He called upon Mr. Mundella for a description of them.

Mr. Mundella complied with the request, and in addition mentioned the card postal system which went in effect on the 1st of this month. He also said that when the Government took charge of the telegraph lines there was such a rush that there was a perfect break down. This has been remedied by an increased number of wires. There is now a uniform rate of one shilling for messages of twenty words, besides the address, to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is hoped eventually to reduce this rate to a sixpence, and perhaps threepence.

Rev. William Speer, of Philadelphia, lately a Presbyterian missionary to China, gave a description of a competitive system of appointment to civil offices in that country.

"The Press, its Relations and Influences," by Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky.

The President then stated that, on account of unavoidable circumstances, the essay of Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, on "The Press, its Relations and Influences," would be presented first. Mr. Yeaman was not present himself, being in Copenhagen, Denmark, but had forwarded the paper. It was read by Mr. Blatchford.

This essay was an inquiry into the mental, educational, and political effects of printing and journalism. It reviewed the benefits mainly arising from the art of printing, and called attention to the fact that a great deal of the progress and a great many inventions of the age of printing were erroneously attributed to the influence of the press, and have done more for it than the press for them. It also referred to the assertion made often, and with apparent reason, that the habit of rapid and extensive reading bred by the vast expanse of literature has lessened the power of memory and the capacity for skilled narration, but maintained that the capacity for sustained concentrated thought was not diminished. It had even been asserted, he said, that the cheapness and facility of printing had deteriorated the quality of literature and philosophy, but, comparing the best now with the best formerly, this does not seem to be the case.

The great excellence of the ancients in historical narration is mainly attributable to their listening and talking more and digesting better before writing; while the prolix and confused narrative of the moderns may be attributed to their habit of immense and irregular reading, and the boundless materials which printing has accumulated. An age of mechanical invention and material application naturally would not produce poetry and oratory to be compared with that of more pastoral, imaginative, and heroic periods. In jurisprudence, aside from the field of the publicist and that of constitutional law—both modern growths—the advocates and judges of lasting fame may now be counted upon the fingers, and cannot compare with the splendid array of Roman jurisconsults when printing was unknown. The habit of reading newspapers is among the most prominent features and, perhaps, the most potent element in modern civilization. Minds of the highest culture derive no benefit from and seldom occupy themselves with newspaper reading, but vast multitudes read such matter who never read anything else, and failing that, would read nothing. The mass take their opinions from newspapers. And the "mediocrity" and absence of exalted genius deplored by Mill are not owing so much to the disappearance of genius itself, as it is to the elevation of the masses to a higher average level and capacity. If the vast level be not alternating hill and vale and mountain peak of mental landscape, yet it may be uniformly raised upwards to a higher plane, a purer air, and a brighter light. The danger lies in the absence of pioneer genius for the average man to follow. Is this "mediocrity" to be a permanent result? Are the mass of the people to continue to draw their facts, their style, their ideas from that sea of sameness and mediocrity fed by sources of editorial thinking? Is solid and classic reading to be banished from the spare hours of the people, or will the daily press itself become the vehicle of that kind of reading? Is it said that this is not the province of journalism? But the problem is to have the mass make a further advance and mental development. If they have gone forward so far, why not go still further? And the trouble is that journalism, as now conducted, has accomplished all it can accomplish, and that it is almost excluding books from the spare hours of the masses, and that unless either the many can be drawn more aside to books and self-exertion, or the journals can be made the medium of better information and better reasoning, a dead lock of mediocrity will result. Shall our young men who go to the bar, the bench, the legislative hall, to Congress, to the Cabinet, continue to draw their logic and gauge their views from journals very few of which are good?

The relation of the press to private rights and to character, was then commented on by the speaker. The frequent abuse of its power is due to the habit of writing too much and too hastily, and thinking too little. That, with the reading, mostly bad, of editors breeds that style of vituperation and assertion called by Bentham "bawling on paper." It is almost safer to publish a slander to thousands than whisper it to a friend. It is not true that the demand calls forth the supply; men would not dare to utter in a drawing-room what they hourly write, and which, if spoken, would exclude them from association with respectable people. The remark of Europeans is common that American journalism is no index of the best American thought or manners. As now conducted, with few exceptions, political journals will accomplish one of two results—either drive good and valuable men from public life, or destroy the influence of journalism altogether. Men may come to view it with contempt or indifference—a result that no friend of healthy political discussion and free thought can wish to see. In regard to private persons, the modern journalism will develop a decided public opinion, and nobody will care what the press says of any man.

Perhaps we are passing into a new era, in which publicity of every man's private affairs will be the life of the new system, and every human being's well or ill-doing will interest all others. Suppression or pre-inspection of printed matter being odious and out of the question, we would then accept it as a necessary evil. The speaker quoted from Jefferson's letter to Norvell: "The man who never reads newspapers is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehood and error."

In conclusion, it was said the question was as to the spirit which constant newspaper writing engenders; the mediocre level to which those who devote themselves to it chain themselves, and to which alone they can elevate their readers; whether these evils are inherent in the system or whether the improvement indicated may be possible; whether, if the press be the greatest power on earth, our interest, our right, and our duty to understand it, be not so much the greater; and whether the political newspaper press, the natural enemy of all falsehoods and wrongs of the past, is destined to develop in the mass of the people purer motives, higher aims, and clearer, more accurate, more intelligent, and more dispassionate thinking.

"The Relations of Business Men to National Legislation," by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., Boston.

The second essay by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston, on the subject of "The Relations of Business Men of the United States to the National Legislation" was presented. This was to have been read first, but the reading was deferred on account of the absence of Mr. Hill. As he failed to appear at all, the essay was read at this point by President Eliot. The following is a full abstract:—

For the purposes of the present discussion the people of the United States may be divided into four classes, the professional, the agricultural, the mechanical, and the commercial. We have no non-industrial class among us—we are all workers, either of necessity or by choice, and almost every man may be appropriately assigned to one or another of the groups mentioned. In the professional class we should include all those who study, practise, or teach in the departments of divinity, medicine or law, or in the arts and sciences, also all other literary men and educators, and all who belong to the army or navy; in the agricultural class, those who devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil; in the mechanical class, all artisans and artificers; and in the commercial class, all who are engaged in the manufacture, transportation or distribution of commodities, or in the regulation and control of money and credit, which lie at the foundation of all commercial exchange. It is to the last of these that we propose to invite attention in this paper, and an inquiry will be raised as to the relations which the mercantile class sustain to the community as a whole, the extent of the dependence under which it rests, on national legislation, and the degree to which it ought to participate, first in its own interest, but secondly and especially in the interest of the nation, in framing this legislation.

Let us inquire more particularly concerning the commercial class as we have designated it. It embraces all manufacturers, miners, importers, wholesale and retail dealers, ship owners, managers of transportation lines by land or by water, railroad proprietors and officials, capitalists, bankers and brokers, and all employed by them. Its importance numerically should not be overlooked. The present population of the United States is about forty millions of souls; it is estimated that of this number thirty-three per cent., or upwards of thirteen millions, are in receipt of an income, and eleven millions add directly by their labor to the wealth of the country. These eleven millions may be subdivided with approximate accuracy as follows:—Agriculturists, six and a half millions; mechanics, one million; laborers, one million and a half, and the commercial class, as already defined, two millions or eighteen per cent. of the whole. But this statement falls far short of illustrating the relative importance of the class under consideration, as we shall see if we glance at the nature and scope of its operations. It keeps afloat four millions of tons of shipping under the American flag employed on the inland waters of the country, along the coasts and upon the ocean. It has built fifty thousand miles of railway, over which forty-eight millions of tons of merchandise pass annually, not including coal. It controls the export and import of merchandise valued for the last year at nine hundred millions of dollars. It produces from the spindles, looms, forges, and benches of our numberless manufacturing establishments the value of from five to six hundred millions of dollars a year. It directs the operations of sixteen hundred banks scattered all over the country, the paid-up capital of which is four hundred millions of dollars and the resources of which amount to a billion and a half. But this is not all. The industry of the mechanic and laboring classes relies largely, if not mainly, on our merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, while the entire product of our national agriculture, valued at more than three billions of dollars, enters the domain of commerce almost immediately after its in-gathering, and is altogether dependent on the commercial class for the money which enables it to be brought to the home market or shipped abroad, no less than for the vessels or railways by which it is conveyed, or for the elevators or warehouses in which it is stored. In a word, the total product of the industry of the people of the United States, estimated for last year at six billions, eight hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, does no more than measure the scope and extent of the influence exerted by business men, in one way or another, directly or remotely, sooner or later, on the material prosperity and development of the nation.

We need hardly stop to explain how closely dependent these commercial and other related interests are upon the national legislation for their welfare and security. Who can estimate the extent to which our domestic exchanges are influenced by the action of Congress in reference to the currency? The exchangeable value of the billions of our annual products may be determined in one direction or the other by the adoption of some peculiar policy. The consequences of a serious error in finance at Washington will in the process of time be felt in every bank, every warehouse and every village store, and on every farm in the United States; and this being so, how many of our population will escape from them?

From this time forward it will be incumbent upon Congress to devote its time and thought chiefly to material questions. Free from foreign complications and from internal dissensions, we may now diligently set ourselves to the development of the national resources, and the pressing duty of Congress seems now to lie in that direction. What, then, is the adaptation of Congress as now constituted for meeting such a responsibility? When the Federal Constitution was adopted, it was anticipated that the representative body would be composed of "landholders, merchants, and men of the learned professions." It was not then foreseen that one of the learned professions would attain so large a preponderance as it has done. Sixty-one per cent. of the members of both houses of Congress are members of the bar, while only twelve and a half per cent are connected with trade, transportation, or finance. And yet it would be a liberal estimate of the number of lawyers in the country to place it at forty thousand, or one-tenth of one per cent. of the population. We have no disposition to question the peculiar fitness of able and experienced practitioners at the bar, in view of the special training received by them during preparation for and in the practice of their profession for participation in legislative duties; but however well qualified to deal with general principles they must often lack that practical knowledge of affairs which is essential to the right and opportune application of principles, and to the working out of details in commercial legislation.

They are obliged, therefore, to rely upon others for much of the information which they require, and if they have to go for this beyond their own body, they obtain their knowledge under many disadvantages. There is another aspect in which to regard Congress, namely, the extent to which it is constituted of party politicians. It would be better for Congress to be filled with lawyers, men of high personal character and of repute in their profession, more thoughtful of their country than of themselves or their party, than with business men chosen not as such, but to promote party interests and party supremacy. It is greatly to be feared that the chief reason why there is so much difficulty in securing wise legislation in behalf of interests vital to the country, is because it does not appear to be demanded by party considerations. These interests, important as they are, suggest no popular watch-words or party cries, and they are laid aside or hurried over for subjects out of which mere political capital may be made, and upon which more exciting harangues may be delivered. How then shall Congress be brought to sympathize with and act upon the wishes of the commercial class? Our merchants cannot explain all their views by correspondence, and if they visit Washington they find themselves in corridors crowded with office-seekers and with professed lobbyists, or they gain admission to committee rooms only to find the members preoccupied and pressed for time. Our subject suggests the remedy for this. It teaches us that we must send a larger number of thoroughly trained first-class business men to Congress, and especially to the lower branch, than we have been in the habit of doing. Far better to introduce the practical knowledge and experience of such men into the body itself, than to attempt to infuse into it any information by means of written communications or hearings before committees. There ought so be not less than one hundred business men in the House of Representatives to-day; all the large cities should, in part at least, be represented by them.

Since the passage of the English Reform Bill in 1832 the House of Commons has been the governing power in Great Britain, and the governing power in the House of Commons is a body of practical men, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, who sit for the large cities and towns, and who, differing more or less on purely political matters, are substantially agreed on the general commercial policy of the nation. Of the controlling influence which the commercial classes wield in England we see practical results in the perfection which has been reached in the administration of the Post Office, the occupancy of every ocean in the two hemispheres with steamship lines, the efficiency of the railway service, the extension of telegraphic facilities, and other advantages of home and foreign trade. All these things and others which might be named have grown out of the reform in representation. We have a condition of affairs among ourselves somewhat analogous to that existing in Great Britain before the passage of the Reform bill, not indeed in our Constitution, but in ourselves. It is not our laws which we need to amend, but our method of procedure under them.

Three inquiries present themselves suggesting difficulties, and in replying to them we shall endeavor to develop the course which in our judgment should be taken to reform our Congressional representation:—

First. How can we secure the election of a proper number of commercial men of the right kind? This is a matter in reference to which the business-men of these constituencies must bestir themselves, and with them rests the responsibility of taking the first steps in the direction of reform. That they have the power to carry the point there can be little doubt, if they use proper means. The commercial class, as we have seen, is eighteen per cent. of the total of real producers in the land, and it is of course the strongest proportionately in the communities in which it is proposed that their influence for reform shall be put forth. It also holds the purse-strings which have to be untied at the commencement of every political campaign; nearly all the money raised in the cities for party purposes is contributed by business men, and it would be quite legitimate for them to insist beforehand on a due recognition of their class, or failing this, to subsequently allow those who overrule their preferences to pay all the election bills. Their moral power, however, would be their greatest source of strength; they would be heartily sustained by the best men in all the learned professions, and by thoughtful citizens of every class. The present time is favorable for commencing such a movement. The issues between the two political parties are less sharply defined than they have been for many years, and there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of moderate men on both sides to work together. The purpose will not be accomplished all at once; it will be less difficult to succeed in some constituencies than in others, but every additional commercial man sent to Washington will make it more easy to elect others.

Secondly. How can we obtain the consent of the men whom we wish to nominate and elect? Such men generally would hesitate to go to Congress; going there would involve some pecuniary sacrifice. Still we think that, under certain circumstances, enough of such men could be induced to forego personal considerations at the solicitation of their brother merchants, supported by their fellow-citizens generally, to represent the more important constituencies. But to persuade such men to stand we must assure them that they are going to an assembly made up not wholly of lawyers or wholly of politicians, but of all classes of our citizens in fair proportion, and of men who will be able to appreciate their motives and sympathize with them in their aims. We must also relieve them from the annoyances of patronage, and give them assurance that it is legislative and not party work to which they are expected to devote themselves.

Thirdly. How can we guard against the use of their position by business men to promote their personal gain? The same question might be raised whenever we make a man a bank president or place him at the head of a large railway corporation. There is always danger in any such appointment; and how do we guard against it? By electing to such trusts men who value their good name and their high standing on 'Change as worth more than bags of gold. We also think it an advantage and an additional security when men have large pecuniary interests in the success of the institutions which we place in their charge. Possibly there might be an instance in which a commercial representative would devote himself too exclusively to advancing his own or some local and restricted interest, to the detriment of the country at large, forgetting that, while sent to Washington to represent his own constituency, he is sent there also to legislate for the whole people. But such a thing might occur if the representative were a lawyer or a politician, and all such instances will cure themselves and purify the system, for the moral sentiment of the community will not long tolerate anything of the kind.

We do not urge this reform merely in the interest of merchants and capitalists. They can take care of themselves, and if legislation affect them unfavorably in one direction, they can divert their enterprise and change their movements to new fields of operation. But we believe that the best prosperity of the nation depends upon the prosperity of all branches of our national industry and the development of all the resources of our national wealth; and, further, that this can best be secured by the admission of men to our halls of legislation who are thoroughly familiar with the great interests which there require attention. We urge representative reform upon the broadest grounds of national expediency and in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Social Science in England, by A. J. Mundella, M. P., of Sheffield.

Mr. Mundella, on being introduced by the President, made an address on the subject of social science in England in place of the third essay for the morning session. The following is an abstract:

We have been in England too neglectful of many questions of most importance, but, situated as we are, we view many questions from a different light from what you do. Our popular education has been neglected, but within a year there will be ample school accommodation for every child in England. And we will go beyond you one point—we will compel the attendance of the child. No ignorance on the part of the parent shall prevent or interfere with the child's welfare. These new things we have partly learned from you, partly from Germany. I have nowhere seen such good school-houses or such lavish expenditure of money for school purposes as I have in your country. But your net is not fine enough to catch all the fish; we want to go a little beyond you. Our institutions are connected intimately with the feudal system, but the remainder of the feudal system is fast dying out.

After Mr. Mundella's address the association adjourned until evening.

IMPORTANT BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Late Miss Harriet Holland—Distribution of Legacies to the Amount of $300,000.

The will of the late Harriet Holland, a benevolent lady, for many years resident in this city, was recently admitted to probate in the Register's Office. It contains numerous provisions interesting to the public. In the beginning of it she makes several bequests to private friends, male and female, in sums ranging from $2000 to $10,000, or $15,000. In these are included legacies to certain relatives in Europe, to the family of her former agent and business manager, the servants in her house, and her physician. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman receives a bequest of $15,000. The testatrix speaks of this bequest as "a token of gratitude and affection to one who has been for the last thirty years not only pastor but brother and friend to me, as well as to the loved ones who have passed away." Dr. Boardman has also an interest in the residue of her estate, if any, but it would seem from the total of the bequests (nearly $300,000), and the appraisement of the estate, that the residue must be small, if any. The testatrix also creates some life estates, after the expiration of which she directs the following sums to be paid to benevolent institutions, as follows:—$15,000 to the Pennsylvania Bible Society; $15,000 for the use of disabled ministers of the Presbyterian Church; $20,000 to the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church; $5,000 to the Old Man's Home in West Philadelphia; $12,000 to the Tenth Presbyterian Church, to apply the income as follows:—$150 for the purchase of books for the Sunday-schools of the said church, $150 annually to the support of the Moyamensing Mission School, the residue of the said income to be appropriated annually to the Dorcas and missionary society of said church; $4500 to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.; $45,000 as follows:—$6000 to the American Sunday School Union; $7000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the remainder to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church; $5000 to the Pennsylvania Home for Blind Women at Philadelphia; $15,000 to the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands; and another bequest of $10,000 for the use of disabled ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

The will is dated on the 19th of March last, and was executed in the presence of Dr. John Harris and Z. Gemmill, Esq. There is a short codicil, apparently in her own handwriting, in regard to her family vault at Laurel Hill, etc., which does not appear to be witnessed. Judge Porter, as an executor, on proving the will, stated before the Register and other persons present that Miss Holland had been very anxious during all of her life to prevent her charities from being known to the public, and for that reason she had, when living, made many of them through her friends; that shortly before her death she had requested that as little as possible should be said of the benevolent dispositions which she had made in her will. Such a request is doubtless entitled to be respected, but there are cases in which the views of donors must yield to the public interest in their benefactions after their wills have been placed among the public records.

A Crazy Woman.—A well-dressed colored woman named Louisa Brown, aged thirty-two years, was found wandering about the neighborhood of Eighth and Pine streets yesterday afternoon. A conversation with her disclosed the fact that she was deranged in mind, and a policeman was notified. Louisa was taken to the Fifth District Station House, where her friends are requested to call and take charge of her.

Stolen Articles.—This morning the Chief of Police received a letter from the Inspector of Customs at Chicago setting forth that he had in his possession a lot of medicine, books and surgical instruments branded "U. S. Hospital Department." The articles are supposed to have been stolen from this city.

Corner Lounging.—The police of the Second district arrested two corner loungers last evening.

MILITARY.

The Champions Off for Baltimore—The Programme of their Visit—The Participants.

This morning Company A, 4th Regiment, Captain John W. Ryan, left this city for Baltimore, where they will remain until to-morrow evening, as the guests of the 5th Maryland Regiment. They assembled at the armory, Broad and Race streets, at 7·30 o'clock, and proceeded to the Baltimore depot, where they took the train. A large crowd of spectators viewed the line as it passed down Broad street in the following order:—

4th Regiment Band.
Drum Corps.
Honorary Committee.
Guests.
Company A, Captain John W. Ryan.

The members of the company were in Zouave uniform and heavy marching order, while the Honorary Committee were dressed in black coat, black pants, black silk hat, white vest, and white gloves.

Honorary Committee—Colonel A. J. Sellers, Major Harry Hughes, Major J. F. Hulsemann, Captain F. W. Kretschmar, Captain Lewis Fry, Quartermaster Epstein, Paymaster Richard Popham, Sergeant Major Seip, Commissary Sergeant J. P. Murray, Captain Robinson, Captain Hibberd, Lieutenant Blanchois, Sergeant Oram, Major Oliver, Major Maguire, Lieutenant Keise, Gustav Widmeyer, R. McCunney, Jacob Stein, C. Vosquez, W. Scheible, John Daley, Irish Constable John Curley, Lieutenant M. Killacky, J. Donalson, G. M. Tappan, I. Bedichimer, J. G. Hollick, Sr., W. D. Kendrick, S. Oram, H. E. Mackie, Gordon Gavitt, W. E. Douglass, J. Lennard, George R. Vanaken, W. Naden, Charles Joly, A. C. Dubosq, T. C. Gallagher, Theodore Engle, J. P. O. Brady, Louis Renz, John Wagner, F. D. Worley, A. Schiveley, Benjamin Adams, Sergeant Godenger, Washington Crist, C. T. Miller, William Devine, Richard Clark, Augustus F. Halback, James Penottet, E. M. Deacon, John Caldwell, John McCullough, Charles Porter, John L. Hill.

Guests—Major-General Robert Patterson, Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter, William R. Leeds, Sheriff elect of Philadelphia.

Company A—Captain, John W. Ryan; First Lieutenant, W. R. Smith; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretchner; Sergeants, Edward McEwen, J. J. Devinney, David R. Porter, Robert McCalley; Corporals, W. Letourneau, W. F. Geer, C. W. Mecke, T. R. Warner, Charles Fisher, Horace Dewling.

Privates—C. A. Berger, E. Billings, Robert Brown, Stephen Barbier, W. A. Cochran, W. S. Crawford, George Eastman, Samuel Foster, E. Hay, George Heyl, A. Hettebrauker, F. Hettebrauker, J. L. Hoffman, George Humphries, Philip Hutchins, George Kirby, William Johnson, George W. Large, George McEwen, John McCormick, R. E. Pattison, Charles Peterson, Edward Rousch, H. C. Rushton, George W. Sensenderfer, H. E. Scott, J. B. Sinn, James Stimmell, Robert Sabors, Josiah Tarr, Charles H. Turner, J. K. Walker, George Walker, Charles Wiley.

Drummers—Theodore Eddy, Charles Zeisler, Henry Sharpe, Henry Dewall.

The company will reach Baltimore at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and will be received at Broadway and Eastern avenue, by the 5th Maryland Regiment, and escorted to their armory by the following route:—Broadway to Baltimore, to Calvert, to Battle Monument, around monument to Baltimore, to Howard, to Lombard, to Eutaw, to Fayette, to Charles, to Monument, to Howard, to armory. Upon the route they will be reviewed at Battle Monument by his Excellency Governor Odin Bowie, his Honor Mayor Banks, Major-General George H. Bier, Adjutant-General State of Maryland, Major-General R. H. Carr, and others. Upon reaching the armory the guests will be formally received by the State and city authorities, after which they will partake of the hospitalities of the regiment. Then, under escort of the committee, they will proceed to Share's Fountain Hotel, and at 7·30 o'clock reassemble at the armory. Company A, at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, will give an exhibition drill before the 5th Regiment and its friends, after which they will be entertained by a banquet in the saloon of the armory.

On Thursday, under the escort of the committee and individual members of the regiment, they will visit various points of interest in the city; and at half-past six o'clock P. M., under escort of company E, our guests will be escorted to the Philadelphia depot on their return.

On reaching the City Armory the company will partake of a collation given by the Stein Association of the city.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Taylor at noon to-day held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Ann McGinnis, who, it was alleged, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her son-in-law, Charles Burns. There was testimony that on Monday evening Burns quarrelled with Mrs. McGinnis and struck her on the face with his fist; that he pushed her out of a room and she fell in the entry, and died in one hour afterwards. Previous to her death she stated that Burns had killed her. Dr Shapleigh, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, testified that he found no bruises on the stomach, but scratches on the chin, arms, and legs. The brain and stomach were in a diseased condition, showing that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. The doctor believed that death resulted from effusion of water on the brain. How far the injuries were acceleratory causes the Doctor left the jury to determine.

After deliberation, the jury concluded to hear the testimony of the doctors who were called to attend Mrs. McGinnis, and with that view the inquest was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The "Star" Course of Lectures.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Pugh will introduce Mrs. F. W. Lander as a reader, and as *Midsummer Night's Dream* has been selected for the occasion, a rare treat may be expected. With regard to Mrs. Lander's merits as an elocutionist it is not necessary for us to speak, as even those who do not patronize dramatic entertainments must be aware of her abilities. To hear this lady read such a poetical play ought of itself to be sufficient to attract a crowded house, but the interest of the performance this evening will be increased by the Germania Orchestra, which will give the whole of Mendelssohn's beautiful music, and by a chorus of fifty voices will give the fairy songs. The management has made a very proper request that the audience will be seated by 8 o'clock, in order that the enjoyment of the beautiful music by those who attend punctually may not be marred.

Larceny of Harness.—John Hess was arrested on Seventh street, above Lombard, last night, upon suspicion of the larceny of a handsome set of harness, which he had in his possession. John was taken before Alderman Collins, and was held for a further hearing.

Missing.—John Sheppard, foreman of the hat manufacturing establishment of Mr. Davidson, No. 1060 Germantown road, has been missing from his home since Monday last. His relatives are in great distress concerning his whereabouts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Max Case—The Defense.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the court resumed the trial of Policeman Max for the murder of James P. Welsh, by shooting him, at Third street and Montgomery avenue, on the night of April 27. The Commonwealth having closed their case last evening, the defense was this morning opened by Mr. Cassidy. The defense is in substance as follows:—The accused was an officer of the law, having a sworn duty to maintain the public peace at all hazards. Welsh and Murtagh, one of them being notorious as a breaker of the peace, were in the street at 2 o'clock in the morning, drunk, disorderly, and riotous. He was attracted to the locality by the noise they were making, and ordered them to be quiet and go home, which they defiantly refused to do. Then, as his duty required him, he attempted to arrest them, but was at once assailed by both of them, knocked down, kicked, beaten, and dragged along the street, and in order to protect himself he, as soon as he regained his feet, fired the shots. It is maintained, the first place, that the Commonwealth's witnesses have contradicted themselves, and have told impossible stories about the matter; that the officer was not only justified in arresting the men, but was absolutely bound to do so; he fired in self-defense, and he being an officer of the law, was not, like other persons, required when assailed to retreat as far as possible before he shot, but being clothed with the authority of the law he must not retreat at all, and whoever attacked him did so at their own peril. On trial

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THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Troubles at Marseilles.

A Price on Gambetta's Head.

England and Peace.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New York Election.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Marseilles Troubles.

London, Oct. 26.—The troubles at Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the ascendant, and are in open rebellion against the Republican authorities at Paris and Tours. They have even gone so far as to offer a reward for Gambetta's head.

Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged.

The Peace Negotiations.

A despatch from Tours, dated Tuesday evening, states that the pending peace negotiations are due to the initiative taken by Great Britain.

M. Thiers.

A free pass for M. Thiers to enter Paris is not expected for a week or ten days.

The Occupation of Orleans.

Notwithstanding the French report of the German evacuation of Orleans, it has been ascertained that that city is still occupied. There are no indications of an immediate advance on Blois and Vendome. They have made heavy requisitions on the people living in and around Chartres.

German Unification.

Brussels, Oct. 26.—The conference between Bismarck and the representatives of the various Southern States of Germany regarding the terms of unification has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that his Government desired a separate military budget and some special taxes as well as special postal service, and he agrees, in case these points are conceded, that her deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in the discussions on the Federal budget. It is not thought that these terms will be accepted.

Napoleon and Prussia.

Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between the ex-Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the

Temporal Power of the Pope

and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to any reliable sources, and are therefore discredited.

Bazaine and the Empress.

London, Oct. 26.—(Special to the London *Telegram.*)—A despatch has been received by our correspondent at Berlin from Metz, which states that all endeavors on the part of the Bonapartists, through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on a basis of the Empress becoming regent, have been abandoned, and all hopes are therefore now at an end, and peace can only now be gained by the intervention of neutral powers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tax on Medicinal Preparations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue instructs the Collector at Philadelphia that medicinal bitters, or such as are claimed so to be, in distinction from rectified spirits, cannot conveniently be stamped unless put up in the ordinary mode of bottling bitters and other medicinal preparations, neither can they be safely shipped unless they are marked, branded, and stamped as "rectified spirits," or stamped as medicines under Schedule C, and that in order to sell and ship such preparations in bulk the manufacturer must have prepared proprietary stamps suited to the various sized packages which he proposes to employ. That such stamps, if used, would only cover the bitters so long as they remained in the original package, and if they should after sale be drawn off by the purchaser and put up in bottles, and labelled as medicinal bitters, they would again become liable to be stamped according to the retail price of each bottle.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a tax manual for cigar manufacturers, in order to guard against frauds and insure the enforcement of the law.

Good for Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A delegation of New York Democrats are here to protest against the alleged action of the President in ordering troops to New York to be present at the coming election. They have already had a preliminary interview, but met with little encouragement.

The President informed them that he had no desire to interfere with the freedom of elections. He was only anxious to carry out the laws of Congress, and that would have to be done if all the troops in the service had to be sent to New York. No legal voter who kept within the provisions of law had anything to fear from the presence of troops. The delegation propose to have another interview with the President.

The Internal Revenue Department

Nearly all the members of Congress from Pennsylvania have written strong letters in favor of J. W. Douglas for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Hon. J. B. Donley, of the Twenty-fourth district, had an interview with the President to-day, when he urged the claims of Mr. Douglass.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Great Race Proposed.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Last night at the dinner given by W. W. Glenn, Esq., to the gentlemen of the turf now present in Baltimore, a match between two three-year olds was made for $25,000 aside, $10,000, forfeit between a horse to be imported from England and an American horse, both to be named within a month. The race, a dash of two miles, to be run at the fall meeting at Jerome Park in 1871. In case either horse is not named within the time, a forfeit of $500 to be paid and the match to be off.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold Bids and Awards.

New York, Oct. 26.—There were twenty-nine bids for gold to-day, amounting to $4,237,100. The highest bid was $111·86; lowest, $110·76. The awards will be a million at $111·75.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.

For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.
A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 wfm3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

Italy and the Roman Council.

South American Advices

Lopez Jordan Again Defeated

A New Brazilian Cabinet

News from the West.

The Capital Removal Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Œcumenical Council.

Florence, Oct. 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular letter to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries denying the assertions made in late Papal bulls in relation to the reasons for dissolving the Œcumenical Council. The Minister says, "Italy has not raised, nor will she raise, any obstacle whatever either to the reassembling of the council or the perfect freedom of its discussions."

The Italian Chambers.

The *Opinion* says the dissolution of the Italian Chambers is contemplated, and elections for new members will occur in November next.

Nearly all the journals of this city are preparing for early emigration to Rome, which it is generally considered must ultimately become the capital of the nation.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez Jordan Defeated.

Lisbon, Oct. 26.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port late last evening, bringing dates from that city to Oct. 8. Favorable intelligence has been received from Montevideo that Lopez Jordan was again defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic.

Brazilian Affairs—A New Cabinet.

The Brazilian Cabinet has been reconstructed and a moderately conservative Ministry substituted, as follows:—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount St. Vincent; Minister of State, Oliviere; Minister of Finance, Homer; Minister of Justice, Barras; Minister of Commerce, Teixiera; Minister of the Marine, Souza-Frances; Minister of War, Caldwell. Many reform measures, including one relative to emancipation, has been promised.

FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal Convention.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—The Capital Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. On motion it was resolved to hear read the letter of J. W. Forney, but the document was not on hand. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, or to some point as near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production, and transportation, with reference to the future as well as the present demands of the nation, and also oppose further appropriations for new buildings in the District of Columbia, reaffirm the resolutions of the St. Louis convention, and recommend the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine the question of removal and relocation of the capital, and report at an early day.

Mr. W. M. Beach, of Ohio, offered a substitute declaring the agitation of the removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing a *sine die* adjournment of the convention.

A discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Hallam, of Kentucky; Mr. Forshey, Texas; Mr. Reavis, of Missouri; Mr. Moonlight, of Kansas; Mr. Ambrose, of Nebraska; Mr Scott, of Washington Territory; Mr. Coggswell, of Nebraska; Wayne Griswold, of Ohio; Mr. Coy, of Illinois; Mr. Moore, of Ohio; Mr. Beardsley, of Iowa; and Mr. Black, of Illinois, in favor; and Messrs. Beach and Williams, of Ohio, opposed. The vote has not yet been taken.

Fire in Cameron, Miss.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—A number of small business houses in Cameron, Missouri, were burned on Monday night. Loss about $40,000; insurance about $25,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coal Sales.

New York, Oct. 26.—The regular monthly sales of Scranton Coal were held to-day. 90,000 tons were disposed of as follows:—Lump, 10,000 tons, at $3·77½@3·90; steamboat, 12,000 tons, at $3·85@3·87½; grate, 16,000 tons, at $4·17½@4·27; egg, 12,000 tons, at $4·25; stove, 27,000 tons, at $4·97½@5·05; chestnut, 12,000 tons, at $3·75@4. This shows an average decline in prices—lump of 16½ cents; steamboat, 26½; grate, 32½; egg, 60; stove, 36½; chestnut, 21½.

—Mrs. Dorothy Trisseled, of Indianapolis, had a portion of her skull blown away, a few days ago, by accidentally striking her feet against the trigger of a gun she was looking into to see if it was loaded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

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$500 Read deb bds. 82	$500 City 6s, Old...102
$1000 Leh V 6s, new Cp.. 98	$1500 do.........102
$1000 Pa 6s 2 se..c.105¼	$1000 Phila & E 7s.. 88¾
$1000 Pa Cp 5s....c.102	10 sh Read..s5wn. 50¾
$1000 Pa R gen mt.. reg.... 94¾	200 do...b30. 50¾
$1000 City 6s, prior to '62.....102¾	100 do.....c.50 1-16
$4000 do.........102¾	200 do..&1.50 1-16
	10 sh Minehill..b3. 51¾
	19 sh Penna R...... 60¾
	20 sh South Trans. 33

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh R ln..... 88	6 sh Read R.s5wn 50¾
$100 City 6s, New. 102¾	100 do.....c.50 1-16
$2000 Read 6s, 43-80. 97¼	100 do.....b30. 50¾
$8.00 Ca & Bur R 6s 88	15 sh C & Am R.....116
$5000 Pa 6s, 2d se...105¼	100 sh CataPf.......38¾
15 sh Lit Sch R...... 43	10 sh Penna R...... 60¾
200 sh Ph & E R s5. 26¾	35 sh O C & A R... 44

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